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ZION'S HERALD AND WESLEYAN JOURNAL.

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For the Herald and Journal. NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Vol. XX. STEVENS, EDITOR. FRANKLIN RAND, AGENT.

BY E. M. B. Those festive sounds? how sad they fall Upon the sorrowing heart, That since their last return has seen Its joyous hopes depart ! Shrouded in deepest gloom, our house Rejects each proffered call; But ah! we cannot banish thought,

And Memory will recall.

They dwell on scenes too quickly fled, When Time, with o'erfraught wing, New pleasures brought on every hour, Nor knew Grief's shadowing; When Hope, in tints of brightest bue, The future could invest, And, o'er the distant pathway, strew The flowers we loved the best.

And then they mournfully recur To seeses of after pain, And all we suffered, all we still Endure, is felt again : The sudden start—the trembling dread— The struggling, unshed tear-The agony, when hope was gone, And nought was left but fear !

O! thoughts like these can ill sustain Pleasure's frivolities, Or e'en endure the kind exchange Of Friendship's sympathies. Religion! thou alone canst bring A balm to soothe and heal; Come then, and to our sorrowing hearts, Thy gentle power reveal.

Bring blest Anticipation nigh, And be her sweet employ, To paint, in glowing imagery, Scenes of celestial joy. And deep, O! deep impress the truth, Without which all were vain, That, re-united in that world, We ne'er shall part again!

POLITY OF METHODISM.

BY DR. HODGSON. Our system avoids dangerous excitements-Liabilities of the

Our system avoids the unhallowed excitements and pernicious agitations to which those churches held by some mysterious influence from reading makes the following significant remarks: When a Christian minister is removed, either to his eternal rest or to some other sphere of labor in the present world, the choice of a successor always brings on a crisis in the history of the church of which he was the pastor. No event that could happen can place the interest of the society in greater peril. Distraction and division have so frequently resulted from this circumstance, so many churches have been rent by it, that an argument has been founded upon it, if not against the right of popular election to the pastoral office, yet against the expediency of using it. It must be admitted that, on these occasions, our principles as Independents, and our practice as Christians, have not unfrequent-"In prayers and supplications it is infinitely ly been brought into disrepute. We have been accused of wrangling about a teacher of relig- momentuous and desirable that the church should on till we have lost all our religion in the af-

foundation."-Page 165.

a startling scene.

arts of a contested election carried into the as clear an idea of what we are looking for, as church of God is dreadful." He gives as a Franklin had when he inquired amid the clouds reason for a certain rule, that it " would pre- for the presence of the electric influences. on by a mere majority."-Page 171.

them time to have their difficulties removed. if they are regarded with contempt, as a despicable minority, of which no notice should be thing past or something far in the future. taken, and are left immediately to themselves, "Jesus Christ promised his disciples and his

in by a large minority, it then becomes a ques-tion, What ought to be the conduct of the minority? Should they separate and form another religious society? Certainly not, except as a dernier resort. Let them consider the evils connected with such a state of things. What ill will is often produced between the two societies; how much anti-Christian feeling is excited; how it injures the spirit of both parties; what envies, and jealousies, and evil speakings, commence and continue, to the injury of religion and the triumph of its enemies!"-Page

He admits, that "in some cases a division is necessary," and exhorts, that where "it is unavoidable, great efforts should be made to effect

He thus refers to prevalent evils and their remedy: "We carry into the sanctuary and into the church our pride, our self-will, our personal God enjoins, and our profession avows, would keep the church always happy and harmonious, and enable it to pass in safety through the most critical circumstances in which it can be placed. Instead of seeking the good of the whole, the feeling of too many of our members may be thus summarily expressed, 'I will have my way."-Page 174.

Now these are evils which our system avoids. And the spirit which this able and amiable author recommends as their remedy—the spirit of mutual submission; the surrender of our own gratification to the good of others, preferring the greatest good to the gratification of a part -this is the very basis of our itinerancy. Ministers and churches agree to waive particular and personal advantages in order to accomplish more extensively and effectively the great ends for which the church and its ministry were or-

For the Herald and Journal.

SPECIFIC PRAYER.

MR. EDITOR :- In looking over, this evening, the pages of a work I had but just received, I was much interested in some remarks on what may be called the importance of specific prayer for specific objects, or perhaps more correctly the necessity of having a clear conception of the nature of the blessfurther, while my mind rested on some announcements I had noticed in the Herald, and which had, when read, excited most intense interest. True, they had but stated that many of our ministers in various places, but more especially in Boston and its vicinity, had held special meetings in reference to their own spiritual growth, and to implore an outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon the churches; but I felt that, slight as these indications would appear to many, we yet might find them the precursors of a glorious dawn. As the remarks I have been reading have thus connected themselves in my mind with the meeting referred to, perhaps our dear and respected brethren will not think me

have a clear and distinct apprehension of who proves that the charge is not altogether without what it calculates, for what it looks, and what it expects from God. Without a well-defined the same in our hearts; not merely creating de-As might be expected, Mr. James thinks that comprehension of this subject, in all our mighty these things form no solid objection against his wrestling and agonizing exertions, we will be as system; but it cannot be denied that he unveils they who beat the air.' Our God has revealed himself a God of order, who will not scatter He gives directions for the conduct of church and lavish his blessings at random and inordimembers, during the progress of the election, nately, but only according to his own arrangewhich opens to our view the workings of the ment. His blessings are 'exceeding great and plan: "Let all the members, as soon as their precious' in themselves; the grant of them has pastor is removed or dead, seriously reflect on been ratified at the expense of the 'precious crisis into which the church is brought, the blood of Christ,' as of a 'lamb without blemgreat importance of preserving its peace, and ish;' the conveyance of them has cost the esthe influence which individual conduct may have tablishment of an invaluable system of means upon the future prosperity of the society. Let and instruments; and all the operations and them deliberately reflect thus: 'the church is proceedings of God are orderly, specific and denow coming into circumstances of peril, and I, fined: he cannot, therefore, be expected to anas an individual, may be accessory, according as swer random and unmeaning prayers, or to gratmy conduct shall be, to its injury or prosperity. ify undefined and indeterminate expectations. God forbid our harmony should be disturbed, or It is a settled adjustments in the order of his our Zion become otherwise than a quiet habita- answers to prayer, that before the request be tion. So far as depends upon myself, I will granted, we should ourselves set a high value on sacrifice everything but principle, rather than the boon for which we are imploring. From have those scenes of division and distraction confused and indistinct conceptions of what the among us which are common in the religious implored favor really is, it is impossible to form that adequate estimate of its transcendent What principle it is that Mr. James would worth, which is so essential to successful prayer. not have sacrificed, to avoid "those scenes of Indistinct answers to undefined prayers might division and distraction," we are not informed. indeed be returns to prayer; but they would be Certain it is he comes very near recommending of no use either to the church or to the world. a surrender of the right of choice. "It would From the want of this determinateness, and be very advisable," he says, "in some cases, for precise discrimination, in our objects of transeven so large a majority as two-thirds, or even action with God, we retire from our devotions three-fourths, to give up the point, rather than without any vivid impressions of what we have carry it in opposition to a minority which in- been seeking of him; and we afterwards look cludes in it the deacons and many of the most abroad without distinct views of any relation experienced and respectable members of society. between what takes place in the church, and The majority in such instances have the right to what was carried on in the oratory. - A beggar decide; but it is a question whether they ought at our door begging indefinitely for "nothing not, for the sake of peace, to waive the exer- particular," would not be likely to meet with cise of it."-Page 172. And the young are relief. We have no reason to expect better recautioned, in a style which partakes largely of sults from our indefinite and unsettled transacthe dictatorial, against the assertion of their tions with God. Look to the Record of the Spirit, and you will discover that all the an-He cautions against "secret canvassing, and swers registered in that book were specific reattempts to influence the minds of others;" en- plies to requests distinctly meant and proffered. orcing the caution by the following very ex- In our religious investigations, fervent prayers, pressive terms: "To see the mean and petty and devout hopes, we should have, as Christians,

clude much of that cabal and intrigue which are "In the 16th chapter of John, and in the en sometimes employed when the matter is carried tire Acts of the Apostles, there are truths and principles concerning the presence of the Holy Nor does the agitation cease when the minis- Spirit, which have never, since their first pheter has been elected by an ample majority. It nomena, been diligently scrutinized and fairly necessary that the majority "should exercise tested. The actual relation of the Holy Spirit peculiar FORBEARANCE and AFFECTION toward to the church, is a truth whose energies are yet lose who are opposed to them, carefully avoid- to be developed by the experiments made on it, ing to impute their objections to any improper and the trials made of it, by the entire body of motives; listening to their statements with pa- the Christian community. Because the early ience; treating them with candor; reasoning phenomena of the presence of the Holy Spirit with them in the spirit of love; and giving transpired amid the splendors of miraculous in-The happiest results have often been the issue of them, either as accidents of the Pentecostal day, fluences, the church seems to have regarded such kind and Christian corduct. If, however, or as specimens of what is to take place at a instead of this, the dissentients are treated with harshness and intolerance; if their opposition church never appears to have regarded the Penbe attributed to a factious and cavilling temper; tecostal influences as a present truth. In its vo-

without any conciliatory measures being taken, church that 'not many days' after his ascenwhile the majority proceeds immediately to sion the Holy Spirit would be present among decide; a schism is sure to take place, as mischievous to the church as it is disgraceful to re-His instructions to the minority are quite om-

formed by the church as it witnessed these phenomena is evident, from what Peter said in their defence. 'This is that which was spoken by the prophet Joel:' and again, 'This Jesus of our fellow-creatures?' Wonderful has been hath God raised up, whereof we all are witnesses.

Therefore, being by the right hand of God exalted, and having received of the Father the promise of the Holy Ghost, he hath shed forth this which ye now see and hear. This promise is still 'yea and amen :' it has never lost entirely inefficient towards redressing wrongs, and nor changed its meaning. The interest which multiplies instead of indemnifying losses." Frankwas latent in it before Pentecost did not evaporate on that day. It is still 'spirit and life,' "After much occasion to consider the folly and though neglected and disused. When the mischiefs of a state of warfare, and the little or this; it would not dare, it would even tremble, I have been apt to think there never has been, to expect anything so extensive and so magnifi- nor never will be, any such thing as a good war, cent as this. It is this posture and this esti- or a bad peace. All wars are follies, very extaste. That spirit of mutual submission, brotherly love, and surrender of our own gratification to the good of others, which the Word of Holy Spirit. If the events of the Pentecost their difficulties by ARBITRATION? We daily were the meaning of the promise on that day, make great improvements in natural philosophy; that meaning had not changed by that day week, there is one I wish to see in moral—the discovor by the anniversary of that day. It had the ery of a plan that would induce and oblige naa thousand years; and it has that meaning on one another's throats.' the day that my reader peruses this page."

E. M. B.

For the Herald and Journal.

WESLEY ON CHRISTIAN PERFECTION.

VII. How SHALL THE DOCTRINE BE PREACHED?

" Ques. In what manner should we preach sanctification? " Ans. Scarce at all to those who are not pressing forward; to those who are, always by

way of promise; always drawing, rather than driving.—p. 496—also, vol. v., p. 202.
"Q. Do we ordinarily represent a justified state so great and happy as it is?

"A. Perhaps not; a believer walking in the light is inexpressibly great and happy.

"Q. Should we not have a care of depreciating justification, in order to exalt the state of full sanctification? " A. Undoubtedly we should beware of this,

for one may invisibly slide into it. " Q. How shall we effectually avoid it? "A. When we are going to speak of entire sanctification, let us first describe the blessings

of a justified state as strongly as possible."vol. v., p. 201. "How shall we avoid setting perfection too high or too low?

A. By keeping to the Bible, and setting it just as high as the Scripture does."-p. 502. Beware of solifidianism; crying nothing but 'believe, believe!' and condemning those as ignorant, or legal, who speak in a more Scriptural way. At certain seasons, indeed, it may be right to treat of nothing but repentance, or merely faith, or altogether of holiness; but in sires after holiness in general, but strongly inclining us to every particular grace, leading us to every individual part of whatsoever is lovely. And this with the greatest propriety; for as ' by works faith is made perfect,' so the completing or destroying the work of faith, and enjoying the favor or suffering the displeasure of God, greatly depends on every single act of obedience

or disobedience."-pp. 522-3. On this I remark, simply, 1st, I suppose that in "those who are pressing forward," cording to the language of the first paragraph, he would include all who are living in the exercise of a lively faith; and, 2d. that the whole doctrine here is clear and definite, admirably consistent with itself, and with all Mr. Wesley doctrine on the subject of holiness.

For the Herald and Journal. LETTER TO GEN. TAYLOR ON PEACE.

To Gen. Zachary Taylor, President Elect of the United States:

Extension of Slavery, permit a humble individ- by rational, Christian substitutes. ual, on behalf of the friends of peace, though

perience of war must incline a man naturally humane to heed our requests for his aid in the

nature and habit far more a man of peace, and have been won by a thousand victories.

church prays now for the Holy Spirit, it seems no advantage obtained even by those nations to mean and intend nothing commensurate with which have conducted it with the most success, same meaning that day a hundred, and that day tions to settle their disputes without first cutting

I need not quote any more from the Patriarchs I have made the above extract, Mr. Editor, of our Republic; but, if you look into the recbelieving it might prove interesting and benefi- ords of Congress under the old Confederation, cial; but of that you are a far better judge you will find it often engaged in the discussion of just such topics as I am now commending to your attention. Jefferson, during his administration, made special efforts to secure by treaty the abolition of Privateering, and to mitigate in other ways the manifold evils of war. In the works of Franklin, Rush, and other signers of the Declaration of Independence, you will find not a little written, with great pertinency and force, in favor of plans very like our own for the preservation of peace.

Thus, Sir, might we claim the highest authority for what we request. We propose no visionary, impracticable schemes, no untried or doubtful principles. We simply ask nations to provide for the settlement of their disputes in essentially the same way that individuals in all civilized society adjust theirs. Is there in this anything impossible or unreasonable? We do not suppose nations will give up the war system until they find something better to take its place; and hence we propose in its stead rational, legal, Christian substitutes that would be far more effeetual than the sword ever was, or ever can be, for all purposes of international justice and safety. How then do individuals adjust their difficulties? Either by amicable agreement between themselves, (Negotiation,) or by reference to umpires mutually chosen for each specific case, (Arbitration,) or by appeal to a court where the parties have a common rule in an established code of laws, and a set of common referees in the person of the judge and jury, (a Congress of Nations.) Here are the patterns and prototypes of all we recommend. We merely urge nations to employ expedients like these for the adjustment of their difficulties without the swordexpedients not new, but as old in principle as civil government or human society; expedients which recognize right instead of might, reason general our call is to declare the whole counsel of God, and to prophecy according to the analogy of faith. The written word treats of the whole and every particular branch of righteousness, descending to its minutest branches; as to be sober, courteous, diligent, patient, to honfray; and the state of many congregations it is praying for; that it may know assuredly on to be sober, courteous, diligent, patient, to hon-for the latter; expedients that would supersede or all men. So, likewise, the Holy Spirit works at once every plea of necessity for war, and in time put an end to the whole war-system as a gigantic, intolerable superfluity.

two of the substitutes we suggest. The first I may call STIPULATED ARBITRATION, which proposes that nations incorporate in every treaty a clause binding themselves, in the last resort, to settle whatever difficulties may arise between them, not by the sword in any case, but by umpires mutually chosen, and either to abide by their decision, or ask merely a new hearing, or a different reference. The other is termed a Con-GRESS OF NATIONS, by which we mean a convention of diplomatic delegates from different countries first to frame a code of International Law which should be binding on the nations that might become parties to it, and then to establish a High Court of Nations with power to interpret and apply that code for the amicable adjustment of whatever disputes might be referred to them by governments in controversy.

I have no space for more than this very brief outline; and your intuitive sagacity will require goods. no further argument or explanation in favor of substitutes which commend themselves at once to every man's common sense. The details of SIR :- The voice of your country has called the plan do not belong to us. It is ours merely you to preside over its Government for the next to suggest the general idea; and, when rulers four years; and, while multitudes are looking to shall seriously take hold of the matter, they you with more or less confidence for a better will find little difficulty in bringing the system Tariff, a wiser use of the Veto Power, and a right to all the perfection requisite for its main pursettlement of the vexed question respecting the pose of superseding the alleged necessity of war

And, Sir, has not the time fully come for without making them responsible for this com- something of the kind to be attempted in earnmunication, to bespeak your early and earnest at- nest? The war-system, with its debts and its tention to a subject embracing every one of these current expenses, hos become a mam-moth incugreat interests, and essential to the highest wel- bus on the bosom of all Christendom. It has fare of our country and the world-THE ESTAB- cost ourselves, since we became a republic, four-LISHMENT OF PEACE UPON A SURE AND PER- fifths of all our national expenses; our late brief war with a neighbor too feeble to gain a I do not forget, Sir, that I am addressing a single victory in more than a score of battles, veteran warrior; yet I think I may gather from has nevertheless loaded us with a present and your reputation for humanity, and your experience of the evils inseparable from war, encouragement to hope for your sympathy in the amount to nearly TEN THOUSAND MILLIONS; object for which I plead, and to solicit for its and, besides the interest on this vast sum, the attainment the exercise of those high official support of her war system even in peace is estipowers with which you are soon to be invested. mated by Richard Cobden to consume no less From your own experience, Sir, you know than one THOUSAND MILLIONS A YEAR! Hufar better than we do, what war is. Nearly manity, crushed beneath these enormous burhalf a century in its service must surely have dens, is crying aloud for relief; and the man taught you its hardships, its vices and crimes, who shall bring relief by superseding the necesthe variety and intensity of its sufferings, the sity of war, and of preparations for war, in a wide and terrible sweep of its calamities. On time of peace, will win for himself a glory that points like these you can teach us all; and it must eclipse forever the fame of all the Cæsars is certainly fair to presume, that such bitter ex- and Napoleons that have deluged the earth with

This high honor I covet for my own country, execution of plans designed to obviate its sup- as better fitted than any other to take the lead posed necessity, and thus secure steady, perma- in such an enterprise; and should you, Sir, merely start the movement with success, your term We are assured, moreover, that you will look of office would mark an era in the history, not for your guidance to the early lights, the illus- only of our own republic, but of the world, and trious Fathers of our Republic. Allow me then prove more illustrious far than even the adminto refresh your memory with their views on this subject. The Father of his Country, though a unborn would bless your memory, and shower warrior from necessity for an occasion, was from upon your name such praises as could never

not only warned us against war as a suicidal The providence of God is preparing the way policy for us, but denounced "the vain glory of for the adoption of one, if not both the substiconquests, the false ambition which dosolates tutes we propose. The friends of peace, on both the earth with fire and sword, the knight-errant- sides of the Atlantic, have long been urging ry and mad heroism of war." Jefferson, who them on public attention; and at length, some left on his country the impress of his genius al-most as deep as that even of Washington, indig-beginning to regard them with marked favor. When a minister is at length brought cles were rather the accidents than the elements nantly asks: "Will nations never devise a more At a Conference lately granted by the British

gress, held in Brussels two or three months ago, Lord John Russell, addressing one of our own countrymen who was a member of that deputation, said: " If the United States should be disposed to make such a proposal (as that of stipulated arbitration) to the British Government, it wauld be taken into their most serious consideraation." Thus is the way open for this measure. We are sure the subject will not be allowed, by the friends of peace in England, to slumber there; and by the time you shall have around you a new Cabinet and a new Congress, I trust the friends of peace here will be ready to press this subject, the great desideratum of the age, anew and more earnestly upon your joint atten-GEO. C. BECKWITH,

Secretary Am. Peace Society. Boston, Dec. 1, 1848.

For the Herald and Journal. CAMP MEETING RELIGION.

DEAR BRO. STEVENS :- Some time in August last, while a gentleman from another State was exploring Hampshire County on a speculating expedition, he learned that a camp meeting was in progress a little distance from where he breakfasted. Prompted by curiosity, or, perhaps, some higher principle, he immediately turned his steps toward Southampton, where he arrived while the morning services at the stand were in progress. The first sound that reached his ear made an impression upon his heart. He heard the sermon, which was not without effect. When the speaker had closed, and prayer was about to be offered for a group of inquirers, who had made their way to the altar, standing in the midst of the vastassembly, with tears streaming from his eyes, and manifesting other indications of agonized feeling, he requested the privilege of saying a word. It was granted, when, amid tears and sobs, he gave utterance to such a confession of sin and apostacy, for strength and comprehensiveness of language and depth of penitent emotion, as I never heard excelled, except from himself in a prayer he offered at the close of that occasion. It seemed as if the prodigal himself had come. He soon after informed me of his residence, manner of life, &c., and avowed it as his settled purpose to abandon speculation, and devote the remainder of his life to God and the church. He accordingly continued at the meeting till its close, and spent the following happy Sabbath in this village. The appended letter will show something of his course since that time. The italics

" _____, Nov. 5th, 1848.

"Brother Porter :- Permit me thus to address you, for I truly feel brotherly towards my Father's family in your region of country. I assure you that the camp meeting in Hadley [Southampton] last fall is not forgotten by me, nor its effects worn from the "stranger's" mind. I left Chicopee on Monday morning, and come directly home, where I was affectionately received. When my purpose was made known, the people were much surprised, but it was speedily executed. I that week gave forever away over FIVE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS IN CASH, for different objects and purposes, too numerous to mention; and do you think I can ever forget that camp meeting? I look upon it as life from the dead to me. O how mysterious is the economy of our heavenly Father, and his ways past finding out! I wish to be useful. I expected to be in your region again before this, but detaining circumstances have prevented.

"My respects to all. Please tell Bro. Whitaker I have not forgotten him. I should like to know in season when and where you hold camp meeting next year. If my attendance will be acceptable, it would be pleasant to me to be with you through that meeting. But whether there, or elsewhere, I hope to do my Father's good pleasure. * * * * * "From your sincere friend and well wisher, spiritually and temporally,

I conceal the name and residence of this brother from considerations of honor and policy and will only say, he is not insane, as a worldling might suppose, nor has he disqualified himself for liberal contributions in time to come The Lord continue to favor his servant, and make this suggestive sketch profitable to other Christians, who are entrusted with this world's Yours truly,

J. PORTER.

For the Herald and Journal

THE CAUSE OF SEAMEN.

Report of the labors of the Marine Missionary at large in the port of Boston, from the 1st of

The Missionary has preached and lectured during the period eighty-seven times, principally on shipboard, and at hours that did not interfere with the stated religious worship on shore, with average congregations of seamen at each service, of seventy-five persons; and in addition, has directed numerous seamen and strangers to the bethel, and to the churches in the city. He has also attended eighty-nine religious and temperance meetings among seamen, conducting some, and taking part in all. Visited 1069 vessels for missionary purposes, and performed much diversified missionary labor among seamen; on board ship, on shore, and at the Marine Hospital. Has looked after, and cared for, the young and inexperienced, the tempted and tried, the reckless, the intemperate, and the shipwrecked sailor-extending aid to the destitute, the consolations of the Gospel to the sick, and to the stranger and wayfarer the rites of He has distributed 378 Bibles and Testa-

ments, most of them sold; given away 699 books, including 50 copies of the Sabbath Manual; 1559 miscellaneous pamphlets, mostly religious; 1429 religious and temperance papers; 50,000 pages religious tracts, in ten different languages; and sent forth eight Christian seamen as Bible and tract distributors-two of whom have returned from foreign ports, furnishing encouraging accounts of their endeavors to do good.

A principal object of the mission has been, to supply seamen gratuitously with suitable reading matter with which to occupy their leisure hours at sea; the supply to include the Scriptures, School, Sunday School, and Miscellane ous Books and Pamphlets, religious and temperance papers. The object has been steadily pursued from the beginning with the unqualified approval of owners, officers, seamen and passen

gers. The means of its accomplishment have been obtained from benevolent individuals in city and country, a large proportion of which has been put on board of vessels at the time of

of this promise. That this was the estimate rational umpire of their difficulties than force? Premier to a deputation from the Peace Con- leaving port, principally those bound on long voyages, accompanied with explanatory letters. The balance has been given to individuals calling at the office of the mission, or met with in the daily prosecution of missionary labors among the shipping; and one box has been sent to the seamen's Chaplain at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, for distribution among the seamen at that port, and the crew of the Constitution, (frigate,) bound on a two years' cruise, liberally supplied through their Chaplain with good and instructive reading. It is believed that good has been done in this way and by means which otherwise might have remained idle.

The present appeal is made with the view of a more extended effort. It is respectfully addressed to all, whether in city or country, who feel an interest in the welfare of seamen, and desire to assist in making happy their Ocean Homes. Families having school or Sunday School books, laid by, or miscellaneous books, pamphiets or papers, refigious, moral or instructive, are invited to devote them to this object. Sunday Schools providing new Libraries are invited to send their old ones to sea to do good. Individuals are solicited to make personal efforts

for this object among their friends and neighbors. Donations from the country may be sent to the office of the Mission, No. 8 Long Wharf; those in the city to either of the following gentlemen, members of the Provisional Committee, residing in the city, viz: Christopher T. Bayley, Broad, opposite Purchase Street; Pliney Nickerson, 12 Commercial Wharf; John Gove, corner of Ann and Barret Streets; William Blake, 47 Allen Street; Clement Drew, 8 Court Street, Frederick D. Allen, 42 Milk Street. All donations will be acknowledged by letters addressed to the donors.

Individuals in the city who may find it inconvenient to send in their donations, by addressing a line to the Missionary through the Post Office, will be called upon at their dwellings. THOMAS V. SULLIVAN.

Marine Missionary at Large, in the port of Bos-

TIRRELL IN PRISON.

A writer in the Mail, who has been in the State Prison and obtained some interesting facts, alludes to the appearance of Albert J. Tirrell in the following extract :-

"When looking over the polishing depart-ment in connection with the cabinet making business in the prison, we were attracted by the appearance of a young man, apparently about 26 years of age, who was employed in polishing an arm-chair. Here we find him in the yard, walking up and down with rapid stride-his eyes bent towards the ground. What a fine, muscular, erect form he has got! It seems a perfect combination of strength and agility. There are the media for intelligence visible on his finely developed forehead, which, directed away from crime, might have constituted him a wise and honored citizen. That is ALBERT J. TIRRELL, who has one year more to serve before the expiration of his sentence. There is evidently a nervousness about his motions that does not bespeak peace of mind. He walks rapidly up to the wall-moves a few steps to the right-wheels around abruptly-progresses to the left, then rapidly turns half round and crosses the yard with a hurried step. At the other side he goes through the same manœuvres; and, half way across, he suddenly stops and moves slowly and majestically for a moment, when his broken movements re-commence in the manner described. There is a heavy burden of thought manifest in his visage-amounting almost in its expression to moroseness. How terribly does even the imputation of crime deface the "noblest work of God!"

DUTIES OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

Some difference of opinion prevails as to the proper course for a religious paper to pursue in regard to politics and elections. What our own view of duty is, has been, we trust, sufficiently indicated. It was a short question and easily answered. Is government a divine institutionought it to be Christian in its character, and righteous in its measures? We could only answer in the affirmative. What then should we do, when the almost resistless tendency of things is, to keep political questions and moral considerations wide apart and totally distinct? The doctrine is, as Dr. Bushnell says, in an article we published last week, "that every man shall do what his party appoints, and justify what his party does." And justly does he add, "that it is the worst form of papacy ever invented." Most truly and impressively does he say also in another place, "The fear of God is perishing. The impulse of political adventure bears down other and better impulses. Numbers and force are the instruments, success the test of all public measures; and the amazing interests of our country, if we do not retrace our steps, are soon to lie at the mercy of irresponsible will, instigated by a rapacity for office and power, which no constitutions or bonds of order can long restrain."

In such a state of things, when political journals have a single eye to victory and its spoils, may not religious papers discuss in a kind but firm tone, the moral principles—the ethical questions which most intimately concern the purity and permanency of Government? Are they not bound to do it? To be sure, ethical rules would apply rather unpleasantly to parties and men, in particular cases, but what kind of morality or religion is that, whose rules never apply to cases in hand, or whose application is never seen?

A few remarks in the National Era of last week, please us much, and we ask attention to them, soliciting also that it may be shown, if possible, wherein they are defective.

" Now, it seems to us, that a religious newspaper cannot devote a portion of its columns to better purpose, than to the thorough discussion of what the secular press overlooks or contemns. Moral truth is the property of no party-the ethics of voting are not party politics. The religious press cannot excuse its silence respecting all the great questions agitated in the political world, and in regard to the proper exercise of the right of suffrage, except on the assumption that none of these questions can affect the moral condition of society; that the use of the elective franchise can be productive of no moral good or evil; and that, as it concerns the moral interests of a community, it is entirely immaterial whether fools or wise men, scoundrels or men of virtue, make or administer the laws.'

Considerations like the above have governed us in the course we have pursued, and our regret chiefly is, that we have so feebly fulfilled our duty in this matter .- Boston Reporter.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1849.

THE NEW YEAR. The Herald makes its best bow to its patrons, and tenders to them its best wishes for a prosperous new year; may those of them who may survive it be per-

those who may die before its close, find that to "die is gain."

The past year has been too eventful to admit of review in an article like this. Seldom, if ever, has a single year told more powerfully on the history of the world; and though its results are somewhat problematical, yet no one can doubt that its general effect will be favorable to the progress of humanity. The struggles of Europe are not yet over; and even if the late reactionary tendencies should strengthen and be confirmed, yet hereditary rulers have learned lessons within the last twelve months, which must materially modify their future administrations. The ideas of popular rights and popular force have received a demonstration too effective and terrible ever to be forgotten. Sovereignty, unless based on the sympathies of the people, will hereafter be a burden too intolerable to be borne, and ambition will have to seek its gratfication in safer and more congenial pursuits than those of political power, or submit to a popular use of such power. The great political lesson of the year in the old world is something gained, then.

The religious bearings of the late transatlantic struggles are most encouraging. The Papacy chose, as an artifice of chicanery, perhaps, to take side with the popular movement, but has had to yield before it, till the essential strength of the Pope is gone. Even the credit he gained by his first concessions is forgotten amidst the tumultuous hostility with which the whole system of his power is assailed. Religions liberty has been enacted throughout nearly all Western and Central Europe, and the new German reformers, with Ronge at their head, have been harranguing the multitudes in Vienna, where religious dissent has scarcely been allowed to whisper for gen-

The year has been an eventful one to our own country. Our territory has vastly enlarged; and, without discussing the circumstances under which it has been extended, all thinking men will admit that our national strength, our resources and means of influence among the nations have advanced within the last twelve months in a manner that scarcely has a parallel in history. The whole nation feels the impulse, and a few years will develope its effects on a scale of incredible magnitude.

Religion has had its struggles during these animated times; but its struggles are not always adversities, and we are not prepared to say that the consolidation and discipline through which the religious interests of our country have been passing, will not result in a new phase of the church quite as satisfactory as that which usually follows more spasmodic symptoms. Revivals of religion, of a deep and steady character, have occurred in many sections of the country. Much heart searching and a better spiritual discipline has been promoted among the churches; the doctrine of personal sanctification has been remarkably brought out, and seldom, if ever, were there more living witnesses of it among us than during the last year. The economical interests of religion have been advancing rapidly during the same period. In our own denomination especially, the erection of new and the repairing of old chapels, has been unusually abundant; our literary projects have advanced, and upon the whole our cause stands forth generally in an attitude of more vigor and security than ever before. We have all the elements and appliances of future success, in greater maturity than at any one former period in our history.

in New England, but how remarkable has been its growth in these Eastern States! We are convinced that the church does not feel a due consciousness of its success. We have had a personal connection with Methodism in New England during about fifteen years, and we are gratefully surprised when we review its advancement within that period. Fifteen years ago we knew not three Methodist preachers in New England who had received a collegiate education; now we can count them by scores. Our chapels at that date were comparatively few, and those mostly cheap, temporary structures, badly located; now we have commodious and well located, and even beautiful churches, in all the principal towns and villages of New England; our chapel provision has been almost universally renovated within this period. Fifteen or twenty years ago ministerial support among us, literally, was not one half as efficient as at present; our University had just commenced; we had no School for the Prophets, and but two academies, we think, had commenced struggle for life among us.

Methodism has struggles and will still have them

The change which has thus occurred within less than a score of years, amounts to a revolution in our condition and prospects. No other denomination has had such tasks to perform, especially in respect to the general supply of new and eligible places of worship; in this one respect, if none other, Methodism has displayed an astonishing energy in New England. And the last year has witnessed this en-

The prospect before us bears a reflection of brightness from the past. We have yet many embarrassments, particularly in regard to ministerial support, but they are nothing compared with the trials of our fathers; and the prospect is that our church will, in ten or fifteen years more, be one of the best supported in these States. Our Congregational brethren already insist that our preachers fare as well upon an average as theirs, and one of their journals took, sometime since, the Minutes of the New Hampshire Conference (no fallacious example) and made out an argument in proof of the assertion. Let not our brethren complain too dolorously; they may yet have to suffer; but the times are changing fast, and the prospect is altogether auspicious. In fine, we have need only of system and steadfast co-operation to place our cause hereafter, and quite early, in a position of most satisfactory strength, economical and spiritual.

Let us enter upon the new year, then, "lifting up holy hands, without wrath or doubting," unto Him from whom cometh prosperity. Let us consecrate ourselves personally and entirely to him, and his glorious cause in the earth, bearing patiently our trials, improving our resources, keeping the unity of the Spirit in the bonds of peace. Let us especially be as one man in all great efforts, assured that we are, through God, invincible while we stand together. The land is before us, and we are well able to go up and possess it. A few years more of united and determined effort will clear away the embarrassments of our chapels and literary institutions, and open upon us a prospect of still more cheering fortunes.

COMPLIMENTS.—Several of our brethren of the press have lately paid us some very warm hearted compliments. These notices are especially grateful to us as they come voluntarily from gentlemen with whom we have no personal acquaintance, and whose connection with the press qualifies them to judge of our labors. We will not dissemble that we have been highly gratified at these unexpected and gen-

SPIRIT OF THE METHODIST PRESS.

ence—Abolitionism—Bishop Andrew
—Missions—China—Baptist Noel.

The PITTSBURG CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE complains that our missionaries to California move too tardily towards that country, and thinks they should be sent out, like those of the Home Missionary Society, with dispatch, via Panama. We presume that missionaries will find a dull hearing for several months to come. Ours go by the overland route, and will arrive mitted to review it with grateful satisfaction, and in good time. A correspondent of the Advocate writes from the Arkansas Conference :-

> I have just returned from the seat of our Confer ence. The past has been a good year in Arkansasover fourteen hundred increase-the finances in a

The RICHMOND CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE reports from the North Carolina Conference; we give statistics elsewhere. The Editor says :-

During the year many of their pastoral charges had been blessed with "times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord." Yet the net increase of the embership is comparatively small. The number of revivals and the accessions to the Church would auhorise the opinion that the gain ought to have been greater. But we are persuaded the church in North Carolina is subject to an annual drain that it would require extraordinary revivals to keep down or over-come, at least, in the annual statistics. We refer to the tide of emigration continually flowing to the Western and Southwestern States. We know this is the case in the Virginia, and we believe it is true of most of the Atlantic Conferences. Hence, many suppose we have good reason for rejoicing if we even main-We may therefore rejoice with exceeding joy at an increase, even if it be only of hundreds.

The NASHVILLE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE pipes dolorous and yet ludicrous strain on " Abolition Infidelity." It says :-

It is well known by all who have kept themselves posted up on the subject of abolition movements, that at their outset, that body of philanthropists avowed their purpose to operate only by the power of "moral suasion," and so published themselves to the world in their original platform; soon, however, political ambition began to operate, and they resloved o operate through the ballot box, and all questions of national policy were swallowed up in the one object of promoting Abolitionists to office—rather than promoting the interests of the slave. Not succeeding well in this adventure, and finding the laws of the from their owners, a portion of the body denounce all civil government as a species of slavery.

Now we affirm that " all who have kept themselves posted up" on abolitionism will smile at the posting of Mr. M Ferrin. The statement is full of historical inaccuracies. The party of abolitionists denounced as infidels and as opposed to civil government, were never connected with the political movement. The political abolitionists left them because they would not use the ballot box.

The Southern Christian Advocate contains the following reference to our German Mission in St. Louis, by Bishop Andrew :-

It is computed that there are in the city alone, some 15,000 Germans, the most of whom are probably Catholics or Infidels. The different Protestant churches are respectably represented, but it is doubtful whether there are any of them making sufficiently energetic exertions in this important field of enterprise; however, I cannot speak positively of any except our own church. We have six houses of ship in the city, five for whites, and one for blacks, but we ought, at this very time, to be building some two or three more houses in various newly portions of the city, in order to keep pace with the rapid and steady increase of the population. We regard the German missionaries of the Methodist E. Church as by far the most efficient laborers in counteraction of Popery. So far as I could ascertain, they are men of deep piety and great faithfulness and zea God has been pleased most graciously and abundantto attest his approval of their work of faith and labor of love, by giving them scores and hundreds of their countrymen as seals of their ministry. They have, I think, some two or three churches in the to build a more imposing edifice in a more conspic-nous portion of the city. Success to them.

The WESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE contains an interesting letter from New York on our missionary affairs. It refers to a late monthly meeting of the

The principal subject of action at that time was a report from the Finance Committee, relative to the means requisite to replenish the treasury of the Society. It appears that the recent drafts on the funds have exceeded the income, so that the treasury is empty and over-drawn, and that the demands for the next three months will probably exceed the income, by from five to ten thousand dollars. To meet this leficit, the Treasurer was authorized to borrow a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars. But, as this would afford only a temporary relief, the Committee proceeded to suggest means for the speedy and permanent aid of the funds of the Society. Three se eral measures were proposed for this purpose, the forover for further consideration. The first directed the Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer to publish an appeal to our people, in behalf of the Society, calling on them to take immediate action for its relief. The second recommended that the Corresponding Secretary should, as far as his other duties would permit, travel abroad, and incite our ministers and people to a more zealous and liberal support of the cause. The third, which was laid over to another meeting, recommended the appointment of one or more agents, to labor in connection with the Secretary, and under his direction, in visiting the churches, and holding missionary meetings, and in all proper ways endeavor ing to increase the funds of the Society, and to arouse the missionary spirit among our people.

THE NORTHERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE contains a letter from Bro. Hickok, one of our missionaries to

The prospects of our mission for usefulness to this eople are good-quite as flattering as the character of the people will admit. At present, our principal attention must be given to the study of the guage, though we shall be able at the same time conduct schools, distribute tracts, and heal the sick. We shall seek to use all the facilities within our reach, for preparing the way of the Lord. As fast as we can gather up the colloquial of the peo-ple, we shall begin to talk about Jesus and the cross. eving in the might of truth, and the faithfulness of God, we believe that China, as corrupt, and sel-fish, and superstitious as she is, will yet be a part of Christ's subdued inheritance. Without this all would be discouragement, but with it all is hope. The brethren of the American Board and ourselves. make a company of nine missionaries. These, with the four ladies, are all the representation which the great Christian church has in this, one of the largest cities in the world. We want more, many more to help us; but if God will spare all now qualify us for preaching the Gospel, we trust that as small as our band is, the Head of the church will make us felt by the thousands of this great city. I must stop here, requesting you to commend us

THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE AND JOURNAL CON tains a letter from England, in which the following remarke are made on the secession of Rev. and Hor Baptist Noel:-

Mr. Noel is one of the most eminent of the minis ters of the Established Church in this country. His talents and attainments are of a high order, his piets and devotedness most exemplary. Add to all this, that he was one of an old and honorable family, and filled the important office of chaplain to her Majesty the Queen. Mr. Noel, a man of devoted piety, leaves the Church because he cannot conscientiously remain tains her alliance with the State. He does this be church prevents him, while occupying her pulpits

FOREIGN RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

and

Berald

THE ANTI-STATE CHURCH MOVEMENT .- EF-FORTS OF THE DISSENTERS .- The London Patent says: From the reports which have reached us, the public meetings already held in the Midland counties have hitherto been of the most successful character. The meeting at Birmingham is to be followed up by the delivery of lectures in the town and neighborhood, under the superintendence of an active Local Committee. Those at Derby, Nottingham, and Leicester, at which Mr. Thompson, M. P. and Mr. Burnet are to be present, are, we understand, looked forward to by the inhabitants with the liveliest anticipations. At Leicester, the meeting is to be held in the theatre, and both the members for the town, and also Mr. Gardner, the late member, have engaged to attend. Meetings are, we believe, in contemplatio for Bath, Bristol, Cheltenham, and the neighboring places; in the principal towns in Essex, and at several places in Norfolk and Suffolk, where the Rev. T. A. Wheeler, of Norwich, who has lately been appointed the agent of the Anti-State Church Association in those counties, is actively engaged in or ganizing an effective movement. Lectures are about to be delivered in Northamptonshire and Bucks, and several public meetings are likely to be held in the metropolis. The Executive Committee, it is evident, are observing the signs of the times to some purpose, and are making ready for a desperate struggle, when the Irish Endowment scheme of the Government is authoritatively announced.

SECESSION OF HON. AND REV. BAPTIST NOEL. -This gentleman, so well known to the evangelical world, as a noble advocate of the truth, has become dissatisfied with the English Established Church, and is about to leave it. We are not told what denomination he will join. We copy the following extracts relating to this important change of relation. The Rico. London Nonconformist says: From the inquiries we have made, we believe that the rumor which has reached us respecting Mr. Noel's intention to secede from the Establishment is well founded. We are informed that he has announced his resolution, in a letter, to his chapel-wardens, but states that he shall continue to officiate at St. John's Chapel for a short time longer. The public will no doubt soon receive a leg and an arm of another victim, as trophies to an authentication of the statement, from Mr. Noel their families. So much from this old document. himself, together with his reasons for taking so important a step. We have since been informed, on correct, and that in a few days Mr. Noel will proceding from the Church, but that he will not resign his pastorship until midsummer next. We understand that the Church and State question is the only this letter, and the earliest of which we have any cause assigned for the step.

The London Patriot says: We find, on inquiry, as Secretary to the settlement. that the above is substantially correct; though we Passing by more local matters, for the information are in a position to affirm, that Mr. Noel has not yet of your Eastern readers especially, I will add some made any public statement to the chapel-wardens, of his observations, made during an official visit to nor is he expected, at present, to make any open the Colony at New Plymouth in 1627. This, you statement of his reasons for seceding.

The London Record, an Episcopal paper, says: Baptist W. Noel, has signified his intention of sece- iron balls of four and five pounds. "The lower part ding from the Church. It is a subject of much was used for the church, the congregation assembling greater regret than of surprise.

METHODISM IN BOULDGNE.-The editor of the London Watchman says, we happened to be in Boulogne lately, and during the time of the National Fete, when the temptations to desert the House of more than 200 years ago; they literally had to watch God for the pleasures of the world must have been and pray. Well may the Pilgrims boast of their no-Chapel, we saw on the Sunday-while the multiespecially strong. And yet, in our Wesleyan tudes were led away to the exhibition at the Theatre, of sufferings patiently borne in the service of freedom -and on the Wednesday evening, while the attractions of the illumination with which the Fete closed, were without-congregations fully up to the average number, (as we were informed) and certainly they vive! were as attentive and apparently devout congregations as we ever worshipped with. The Rev. W. a visit to the city-Dr. Olin, and Profs. Lane and Lin-Toase says, the English work, at Boulogne, always sey. They inform me that the University prospers. answered our best expectations. Our friends there have done much towards supporting their own minister; and indeed did support him entirely, while they had a single man. The Revolution made a great change in the society and congregation; but of late, as I learn from the Rev. Mr. Chapman, the mis- The New City-Its Site-Advantages-The Great Dam-Sketc sionary on the spot, it has considerably improved, and promises well for the future. If we had a suitable man at our disposal for the French service at Boulogne, it is very probable we should have had a

DR. DUFF .- This gentleman, so well known as a account of the great accident, so called. distinguished scholar and missionary of the Free Church of Scotland in Calcutta, in would seem, is to thing of the New City—albeit there are no buildings be recalled to fill the chair of Professor of Theology to be seen as yet, save a hundred shanties and a few in the Free Church College at Edinburgh. At a late more respectable edifices in the shape of boarding meeting of the commission of the Free Church As- houses, shops and an unfurnished railroad station

CHURCH .- The following may be relied upon as a are aware. But man will triumph at last; mind will tolerably correct statement of the cost to the coun- gain and hold the ascendant over matter. The comtry of the Established Church of England and Wales: pany intend ultimately to erect a dam of solid mason-

Archbishops and 160,292 207,138 260.095 Surplice Fees (no return of them)
Glebe-lands and Parsonages (no return)
Schools, Foundations, Colleges and Univ Church Rates New Churches and Chapels Lectureships in Towns Chaplaincies in Army and Navy Ditto in various public institution

items contained in the above estimate. Still, even the foot was left through which the water might flow, on the supposition that the Church possesses only an or rather rush until all was done, when trap doors annual revenue of the smaller amount, it is the would be dropped to fill the space and the river be wealthiest church in the world! The national rev- conquered. Well, the day was fixed for stopping the enues of some of the minor European States are water, and the papers announced the fact, stating that small in comparison with it. It exceeds that of Bel- it would be well worth a visit to the New City to gium or Naples; those of Spain and Holland are witness the act; so I think now, though not then, only one-fourth more; while it is double that of Por- The contractors and builders should have been more tugal, and more than half the whole expenditure of shy about it; they seemed to have forgotten that a

CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK CITY CORRESPONDENCE.

Historical Society—Valuable and Interesting Ancient Document Discovered by Mr. Brodhead & London and the Hague—Earlier

Our New York Historical Society was founded in the year 1804, and has ever since been the centre of a strong local attraction. Most of the eminent men of this State have devoted some attention to the objects and the proceedings of this body. It ranks at this moment among the most useful institutions of our land, for collecting and preserving important materials that may be invaluable to its future historian. Among its corresponding members I have the op-

ortunity of consulting the interesting and rare docments that are constantly presented to the notice of the Society. Two of this description have recently been forwarded from Mr. Brodhead, the Secretary of the United States Legation at London. The one is a Dutch work, discovered lately in that capital, and printed at Amsterdam, 1621-1632, but heretofore unknown to American historians. It corroborates the fact that Manhattan Island was purchased of the Indians by the Dutch, on the 27th of July, 1626, for 60 guilders, about twenty-four dollars. Now her property is estimated at THREE HUNDRED MILLIONS! East Amsterdam was immediately erected where

the Battery now stands, and 30 houses built of bark for the settlers, who numbered altogether 272 souls. The officers of the Colony were a Director, a Sheriff. and two " Comfortors of the Sick," whose duties were to read on Sunday " certain texts of Scripture and the Creed." A horse mill was also put up, and the upper room arranged to seat congregations and for a tavern, with its bells, which were to be brought from Porto

In 1626, six of the settlers engaged in a fight with the savages about a mile from the fort, and the commander with three of his men were killed by arrows; and one, after have been "well roasted," was eaten by the savages, and the others burnt. Of the three who escaped, one was hit in the back by an arrow while swimming for his life. The Indians carried off

Another venerable and rare article sent to the His torical Society by Mr. Brodhead, is a manuscript lettrustworthy authority, that the above rumor is strictly ler, discovered in the Royal Library, at the Hague. The writer was Isaac de Raiseires, a Huguenot, seekbably make a public statement of his reasons for sefirst settlers at New Amsterdam. So he must have been an eye witness of the Colony, when he wrote knowledge. Upon his arrival, he says, he became "Opper Koopman," or Chief Commissary, and acted

know, was three years before Gen, Winthrop landed at Lacon-(1630.) In New Plymouth the "Koop-We fear there is no doubt of the fact, that that man" found a large square house with flat roof, made amiable and excellent person, the Hon. and Rev. of "sawn plank," six cannons on the top, which shot by the beat of the drum, each with his musket or firelock in front of the Captain's door." They have LUNAN .- MONUMENT TO THE LAST SCOTTISH their cloaks on, and place themselves in order, three MARTYR .- An elegant marble monument, with a abreast, and are lead by the Sergeant, without beat suitable inscription, has been erected by the heritors of drum. Behind comes the Governor, in a long and parishioners in the church of Lunan to the robe; beside him, on the right hand, comes the memory of Walter Mill, the last Scottish martyr preacher with his cloak on, and on the left hand the who, under Popery, suffered for his adherance to the Captain, with his side arms and cloak on, and with a small cane in his hand; and so they march in good order, and each sets his arms down near him; thus they are on their guard night and day." This was the way of going to meeting among the Pilgrim ble and pious origin! It is hallowed by a thousand and religion. The name of Puritan should never die in New England hearts. In the world it will ever live while virtue, and knowledge and religion sur-

We have part of the Faculty from Middletown of

New York, Dec. 28, 1848.

THE GREAT DOWNFALL.

here call the "New City," the other day, it occurred to me that it might not be uninteresting to your readers at a distance, to have laid before them some brief

We premise first that your readers know sembly the following motion of Dr. Candlish was house. But it will be a city; nothing can stop it but adopted, by a vote of 32 to 24. Dr. Cunningham, some opposing providence. The site is 10 miles and other eminent men opposed the motion as having from this place, on the Westerly side of South Hada bearing disastrous to the Foreign Missions of the ley Falls. A finer site for a manufacturing city does not exist; the grounds are laid out, much of the ex-"That, believing it to be desirable on other cavating for the canal is done, and the place is fast grounds, that Dr. Duff should very soon return from being dug into shape. There will be almost three India, the Commission consider that his appointment miles of canals; and think of such a line of cotton to the vacant Chair of Theology would, in a high de- mills, all whizzing, buzzing and thumping at once. gree, be conducive to the prosperity of the College, Lowell will be a country village compared with thisand the good of the Church, while, at the same time, when done. Here the whole of the grand Connectiin their judgment, it would tend very decidedly to cut is to be turned into the canal and used over thrice give an impulse to the missionary cause among all ere it will be permitted to resume its wonted track; but as in the receipt for cooking fish, the first thing in the delicate process is to catch it, so here, the AGGREGATE WEALTH OF THE ESTABLISHED river is to be caught and turned-no small job, you Real annual value ry across the river, there about eight hundred feet in width; but as this can only be accomplished after a structure of wood had been thrown across, this was undertaken and completed during the year past; it was supposed this dam would answer for ten years at 6,000,000 least, and within that time the stone dam would be constructed. At either end of the dam, buttresses of 1.500.000 solid stone were reared with huge gates, through which to let the water into the canal. A dam of 60,000 strong timber, the foot butted into the rock, stretched 13,000 from shore to shore; it was a triangle, the perpendicular placed on the bed of the river and the base down stream; but the angle was too large, consequently the water pressed against it instead of flowing upon According to the returns now before the House of it, and pressed it down by its weight. It was simply Commons, the temporalities of the Church are little a frame planked, but not filled with stone or granite more than £5,000,000, but these do not embrace For about a third of the length an open space near

exists; and we may suppose the old genius of the "young come" from Germany who is tarrying here river was not asleep all this while—and he sent up till his hair (queue) grow, and he get something of the language, when in company with four Chinese teachers he will visit the numerous Islands in this word, through all his domain, through the entire teachers he will visit the numerous Islands in this length of the beautiful Deerfield, and to all his other vicinity and then proceed into the Western part allies and subjects, to the farthest bounds of his of Quantung province, living and dressing in Chinese empire, apprising them of the intended act, and rally- style. ing all to his aid; we might have heard him cheering every little brook and streamlet which came sighing with their last tribute to the god in his state of freedom, with the remark, "we'll see, all is not yet lost." Well, the day came, as all days have and Hon. J. Y. Mason, Secretary of the Navy, to a friend will come. A grand train of twelve living cars, all of the Sabbath in Philadelphia, dated Navy Departfilled with the idle and the curious, was whirled up ment, December 7th, 1848, and published in the pathere in a jiffey; some thousands of persons crowded pers. There is a growing regard for the Christian the banks, and at about 10 o'clock, A. M., down went ordinances among our public functionaries :the gates, and "the waters which were below were cut off from those above," and went murmuring in fers to a subject of deep interest to a large portion solitude and silence to the sea. The welkin rang with shouts of thousands; and now commenced a pleasure to say that Chaplains have been appointed with shouts of thousands; and now commenced a scene of rioting and insult to the old genius of the Connecticut; his secret place of treasure and mysterious rites was bared and boldly pressed by unsanctified feet; the bed of the river was filled by an excited multtiude, eager to pass the river dry-shod, that they might tell it to their children. One old man remarked, that "as he had often been obliged to wade Dec. 26th:-We are now enjoying a precious revival in them to his arm pits, he would bait his horse in ou this station. The fruit of this work has been good: the very sanctum of the temple of the sprite; and we have received twelve on probation, and there is a where was old Connecticut all this time? nurturing number that have not yet united with us. The bleshis forces above the barricade. It was now near 3 sed work is still going on; for three weeks past it o'clock, P. M., and as the water rose slowly, many, has not been uncommon to see from 10 to 16, at difdespairing of seeing its first leap over the dam, left ferent times, requesting the prayers of God's people.

ing terrible vengeance on the corporation, and to pour Our prayer is that the work may spread until this enhis whole force directly through the New City, which tire region shall share in the outpouring of the Spirit if it had been done would have washed out the very of God, and that the old apostolic zeal may be emremembrance of the whole affair: with this intent he braced by all Christians of every name and order. first put his foot against the heavy stone work on the West side, and gave it a terrible shake; the whole abutment trembled, and now arose the fearful cry, exhibition of the "Model of Ancient Jerusalem," has startling and fatal as on the field of Waterloo, "sauve sent us a large and finely executed engraving of qui peut," and the multitude rushed from the bed of the river in consternation and terror; but on second extant. It represents Jerusalem as it stood in the sober thought the injured genius concluded to mingle days of its siege, by Titus. Of course it is a capital mercy with his displeasure, and like a skillful military leader, he saw it would be bad policy to leave such Josephus' narrative of the overthrow of the city and a fortification undemolished behind him, so he determined to sweep all clean by the board, gathering his men and Sunday Schools to procure this fine plate. forces for a grand attack on the centre of the works. Price, with explanatory pamphlet, \$1. In a twinkling he undermined and lifted the foot of the frame work, and in an instant, with a roar of triumph it was all in motion; timber, stones and waters with fearful velocity went thundering over Permit me to say to the friends of Zion, that God is the rocky bed. The poet could see the victorious visiting the people on this charge; there is a general genius loci, in his barge of created billows moving interest all over this circuit; quite a number have majestically off to make his report to his superior, old found the pearl of great price, and others are seek-Neptune, the monarch of the sea, a smile of triumph ing. May the Lord favor us with a resurrection on his countenance et ejis dextra polli contra nasi or- among the dry bones. biculus (the fingers extended.) and above the noise of the rushing mass could be heard some sounds like the following, "n-o y-o-u d-i-d-n-'t."

tard the progress of the city, as the water will not be wanted for a year yet, and in that time a more permanent dam will be erected. Springfield, Dec. 20, 1848.

MOVEMENTS IN MISSOURI.

The Nashville Christian Advocate contains an ediorial leader on "Public Movements in Missouri against Abolitionism," in which it has quite a rigmarole about Methodist abolitionism; the danger of its provocations to tumult in Missouri, &c., with much quitted it, no individual, until Mr. Hedde succeeded. ong-faced counsel to Southern Methodists, "to do nothing which can be construed into persecution of our Northern brethren." This very considerate and sympathetic caution, it seems is called forth by "a Morgan County, Missouri," held on the subject lately. has yet fallen a victim to the Cholera, though the Mr. M'Ferrin gives throughout his article the idea missionaries have been active in administering to that this was a meeting of "citizens," and that it those attacked by the disease. was a secular affair, got up against Northern fanaticism, and not at all an ecclesiastical movement connected with the M. E. Church, South. The meeting evidently was a measure of the Southern Methodists ty-five Trappists embarked at Havre, not long since, of Morgan County. This escapes in their resolutions on their way to Kentucky, where they intend to found too manifestly to be denied. They say to the Illinois agricultural establishments. Conference, "that we would here inform them that we have preachers in charge of our respective churches, sent by our own Conference, and that we do not want the services of any Northern preacher," and similar the Richmond Christian Advocate that the Annual indications cover the proceedings. Such party manœuvreing as this would be ludi- Danville, Pittsylvania Co., Va., beginning on the 22d

crous, if it were not worse.

thing about Missouri knows to be ridiculous. The presided. Five local preachers were admitted into time for open violence against the Christian senti- the travelling connexion on probation. Four brethment of the North on slavery is passed there, as it is ren located this year. Numbers in Society, whites, in Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware; and Missouri 20,495; colored, 6.545. Numbers in Society last will no more adhere to the pro-slavery M. E. Church, year, whites, 20,076; colored, 6,660. Increase South, than would Senator Benton ally himself with -whites, 419. Decrease-colored, 104. Total inthe contemptible barbarism of Senator Calhoun. crease, 315. The people of Missouri are fast becoming conscious that slavery is their great bane; they have also the relieving consciousness that they can yet, in their early vigor, rid themselves of it. It is not too late cles this week. for them; and before many years, we shall see that magnificent State among the proudest and most pros perous of the free States of this Union.

GUTZLAFF IN CHINA.

The Southern Christian Advocate contains an in teresting letter from Rev. Mr. Jenkins, one of the missionaries of the M. E. Church, South, to China. It is dated at Hong Kong, Sept. 26. Mr. Jenkins' family were detained there by sickness. We give the following extract respecting Gutzlaff, the celebrated

I have recently made the acquaintance of Mr. Gutzlaff. He first called on me, and I spent a pleas-and evening afterward at his house. He is a very agreeable man-and takes pleasure in showing what are his plans and operations for the propagation of Scriptural knowledge and Christianity in China. On into his basement story—where he had a class of 40 Chinese men, speaking the Mandarin dialect. After amount to ten, some of them superbly fine. The methe evening alluded to, after tea, he invited me down a short prayer from Mr. G. in the Mandarin, he called upon several of the class either to read ency, Mr. G. calling on them for explanations, and furnishing instructions for the space of an when he called upon one of the Chinese to clos with prayer. Similar meetings are held every day with two other classes in other dialects,—as Mr. G. speaks four dialects of Chinese,-in addition t and his vernacular the German. The Chinese under his instruction come from all parts of the empire, and rymen. Of course most of them are susta collects: [and men can be had to any extent in China at \$120 a year to receive instruction.] If Mr. G.'s army be anything like John Wesley's the na-tion will soon be conquered Mr. Gutzlaff's usiness as interpreter to the British Govern cupies him from 10 to 3 every day; and in addition to his three classes he goes into the shops and mar-ket-places to talk to the people about the Christian religion,-generally taking some of his pupils with also say something, - but the were not listened to with any considerable attention German missionary whom I took to be a Chinese complete was the metamorphosis. His tail (queue) German missionary whom I took to be a Chinesesoled shoes would be likely to take in even a Chinese. In this garb he goes into the interior beyond the legal limits, and lives among, and preaches to the people. I also had the pleasure of an introduction to another

THE SABBATH IN THE NAVY.

The following is an extract of a letter from the

"SIR :- Your favor of the 16th of November re-

LEBANON, N. H. Rev. G. W. H. Clark writes. Never have I felt more like laboring for God and the But now the old man of the river was about ready salvation of souls, than at the present moment. to make a demonstration; he at first thought of tak- Praise the Lord. "The best of all, God is with us."

> JERUSALEM .- Mr. Southard, so well known by his Brunetti's Model-the best illustration of the city illustration of the sacred history, and especially of

WILTON, ME. Rev. B. Foster writes, Dec. 21:-

" A METHODIST" need have no fears on the sub-It is a great loss for somebody, but it will not re- ject referred to by him. All is safe in that respect.

> THE MILLIONS OF CHINA .- The editor of the National Intelligencer, in a letter from Paris, states on the authority of Mr. Hedde, who visited Sou-Tchou, the principal silk market in the interior, that it is probably the largest city in the world, having a population of five millions within its walls, and ten millions within a radius of four leagues around. Situated on the great Imperial Canal, it has ten thousand bridges. Since 1818, when the missionaries could get ingress. He did so, disguised as a Chinese

MISSIONARIES AND THE CHOLERA.—It is stated

EMBARKATION OF ROMISH MISSIONARIES .- Thir-

NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.—We learn from session of this Conference was held in the town of of November, and closing on the evening of Decem-These demonstrations, every man that knows ony- ber 1st, 1848. Bishop Capers, though in feeble health,

We are compelled to defer numerous arti-

HORRIBLE .- The dark places of the earth are full of the habitations of cruelty. In September last, three English missionaries were murdered and eaten by the natives at St. Christoval, an island near New South Wales.

LITERARY NOTICES.

GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN have issued a beautiful pocket volume of "Golden Gems for the Christian," from Flavel. Flavel was one of the richest of the old non-conformist writers; and the editor of this little volume has selected some of his richest Gems.

SARTAIN'S UNION MAGAZINE for February is out, with articles from Miss Bremer, Miss Sedgwick, Mrs. Kirkland, Mrs. Child, Dr. Bethune, and a host of other eminent writers. Its embellishments are alchanical execution of the work is excellent, and its price only \$3.00 per annum. The publishers have not sent us No. 1 of this volume; will they send it nour, on ?- Sartain & Co., Philadelphia.

The CHRISTIAN EXAMINER for January contains a very attractive table of contents. The articles are: I. The Crisis of Freedom in the Old World, and

II. Scotus Erigena. III. The Water Celebration. IV. Alexander's Isaiah.

V. Somerville Physical Geography.

VI. Neander's Life of Christ. VII. Church Music VIII. Merry Mount.

IX. Peabody's Sermons. Notices of Recent Publications - Intelligence. \$4.00 per annum.—Crosby & Nichols, Boston.

THE SOCIAL PSALMIST, is the title of a selection of Hymns, by Rev. Messrs. Stowe & Smith, the compilers of the "Psalmist" in use among the Baptists. It consists of such hymns, "consecrated in the affections of Christians," as the limits and more public design of the Psalmist compelled them to omit. It is a very choice volume, and highly adapted for social worship .- Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, Boston.

Whose names are volume at the red beyond that time, heretofore.

Saturday was a die dar, after an unsucces

SENATE, Tuesday tion, calling upon the regard to the amou transported to the No lution covered an add diency of establishing
ascertaining somethir
public lands owned b
the value and extent of
A bill for the sale after a brief discussio

House .- The Hot

SENATE, Wednesd the President for infor Speaker announced the Mr. Stewart's motion

Mr. Stewart, of Mic dressed the House in with his own views Mr. Vinton, of Ohi weeks.
Mr. Wentworth, of had been debated enough.

The year and mays we tive by the following volume. Smith, of India

him, in charging that h Mr. Schenck, his colle

numerously signed, pra odicals and newspapers duction asked for. Rei The Senate then we after adjourned over til House .- Private b recognized property in Mr. Giddings com

LATE ELECTION OF LOU

Gener

The Steamship Euro was telegraphed comis o'clock, and was boarde with heart-rending acco evictions of tenantry, as

nated on Monday even In the Chamber, all part tizans of Bonaparte scar The danger now is that The latest returns sho over all competitors, of evening of that day the

the municipality to invite step in advance. Finding accept a charter " Ocre tion originally propounde

dations, mostly insignifications,

case of bills which had be FOR OF HIS NEPHEW. the Council presented to t sor, the programme of the was created by a proclam he transfers all his rights ument is one of the most increasing influence of lil Count M. Dietrichstia, at counts from Austria state HUNGARY .- The new

and uncertain, but no eve which was fully attended.

It was called to order by

timed introducts. timed introductory remark when Rev. William Rice, ever heard. It was und the same in his own place peated. It was listened t

THE TROUBLE WITH tica, who has gone to Clatween our Minister, Mr. was owing to the too exact later toward the Chinese have expected of them the received as the American highly civilized nation. I paid by the Courts of Euro sidered his country insulter creased by the inexperienc foreign interest

ON THEIR WAY .- T NEW YORK LAWYER

E NAVY.

letter from the Navy, to a friend d Navy Departlished in the paor the Christian naries :-

of November rea large portion It affords me been appointed at their several stom in the naval ay calculated in

H. Clark writes, a precious revival ork has been good; ion, and there is a ith us. The blesree weeks past it m 10 to 16, at difs of God's people. ig for God and the present moment. l, God is with us." read until this enuring of the Spirit zeal may be emame and order.

well known by his ent Jerusalem," has uted engraving of ation of the city as it stood in the ourse it is a capital and especially of ow of the city and nmend all clergyure this fine plate. writes, Dec. 21:-

ite a number have nd others are seekwith a resurrection no fears on the sub-

f Zion, that God is

; there is a general

afe in that respect. -The editor of the r from Paris, states , who visited Souin the interior, that the world, having a its walls, and ten

ur leagues around. nal, it has ten thousn the missionaries Hedde succeeded, guised as a Chinese

RA.-It is stated, American Board olera, though the administering to

e, not long since, ey intend to found -We learn from that the Annual l in the town of nning on the 22d ening of Decemin feeble health,

e admitted into n. Four breth-Society, whites, in Society last 660. Increase 04. Total in-

e earth are full eptember last, dered and eatan island near

numerous arti-

issued a beaufor the Christhe richest of editor of this chest Gems.

bruary is out, dgwick, Mrs. nd a host of nents are ale music, they e. The meellent, and its lishers have they send it

rticles are: World, and

THE TROUBLE WITH THE CHINESE.—Mr. Walls, of between our Minister, Mr. Davis, and the Chinese authorities, alter toward the Chinese authorities, have expected of them the same toward the Chinese authorities, have expected of them the same toward the Chinese authorities, have expected of them the same toward the Chinese authorities, have expected of them the same toward the Chinese authorities, have expected of them the same toward the Chinese authorities, have expected of them the same toward the Chinese authorities, having spent a day with Gen Taylor Palent to our nation. He looke for the same tokens of resident in the production of their own tropical fruit.

Gen. Persifer Smith, Governor of California, reached New Hind Control of the Smith of the Smith, having spent a day with Gen Taylor Falcon for Chagres, en route to the Pacific.

Eight or ten of the passengers by the ship New York, who turned. They were so glad to get back, that they scaled the Johns of the new Governor in matters of the new Governor in matters of the public atores.

In New Orleans a man is not at liberty to emancipate his own slaves without having first obtained permission of the Mulling New States and States

ALL SUBSCRIBERS,

Whose names are now on our books, must pay DUR.

ING THIS MONTH in order to secure the new volume at the reduced price. If payment is delayed beyond that time, \$2,00 per year will be charged as

SEVEN PERSONS DROWNED.—The Quebec Gazette of Dec. 20th, learns by telegraph from Brockville, that Jonathan on Sunday afternoon, the 17th, for Yonge Mills, from Maitland, and they were all drowned. While ascending Yonge Creek the boat was upset, of Mr. Cole) is all that has been found as yet.

WE SHALL CONTINUE

Congressional.

General Intelligence.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

o'clock, and was boarded by the "News Boy."

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 23, 1848.

KIDNAPPING. — Three negro boys were kidnapped from their homes, in Hamilton Co., Ill., on the evening of the 4th inst. The citizens of the county offer a reward for their recovery and the detection of the kidnappers. It is supposed that they have been taken to the South. To send to all old subscribers, unless directed other-

The following paragraph is from the St. Johns, New Brunswick, Observer, of Dec. 5th; it is not without significance: wick, Observer, of Dec. 5th; it is not without significance:

"There is so much regard and respect for monarchy and monarchical principles in New Brunswick, that the idea of separation from England cannot, without great and cogent lation is gradually removing to the neighboring republic—and the rulers of the British empire, if they wish to retain the head."

Saturday was a dies non. The Senate was not in session, and the House only trifled for a while with the private calendar, after an unsuccessful attempt to adjourn overuntil Wednesday. Senate, Tuesday, Dec. 26.—Mr. Miller offered a resolution, calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for information in transported to the amount of provisions, unitary stores, &c., lution covered an additional call for information touching public ed.

Mr. Underwood offered a resolution inquiring into the large majority, in few distances in the large majority in the large majority in few distances in the large majority in few distances in the large majority in the large majority in few distances in the large majority in few distances in the large majority in the large majority in few distances in the large majority in few distances in the large majority in few distances in the large majority in the large majority in few distances in the large majority in the l

intion covered an additional call for information touching public matters in Oregon and California. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Underwood offered a resolution inquiring into the expediency of establishing a board, or a bureau, for the purpose of accretaining something approximating to the exact amount of public lands owned by the United States. Also, to ascertain the value and extent of the gold lands in California.

Abil for the sale of the Sanganan Indian lands was passed, after a brief discussion.

A message was received in writing from the President.

House.—The House is not in session to-day, baying at the late of the sacrificed to a childish "lust of uniformity."

House. The House is not in session to-day, having ad-

A message was received in writing from the President.

House.—The House is not in session to-day, having adjourned over until to-morrow.

Senate, Wednesday, Dec. 28.—Agreeably to previous notice, Mr. Benton asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill, which was read twice, by unanimous consent, and referred to inhiment of a new land office in Missouri.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, submitted a resolution calling on the President for information as to the amount of expenses in the Couract in the coast survey, which was adopted.

House.—After prayer and the reading of the journal, the Sheaker announced the first thing in order on his table to be Mr. Stewart's motion to reconsider the vote passing Mr Gott's Columbia.

Mr. Stewart, of Michigan, being entitled to the floor addressed the House in opposition to the agitators at the North and District. He should rest entirely with his own views.

Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, moved to postpone the question two had been debated enough, and moved to lay it on the table.

Only the defendent of the control of that class of writers who seem to think that duliness and stupplifity are easential things in a religious newspaper.—Bostupplify are easential things in a religious pone exchange so much be table to during our exchange so much substantial pleanure. Of the vigorous and independent east of the Lamb—w

Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, said the motion to reconsider had been debated enough, and moved to lay it on the table. The yeas and nays were demanded, and resulted in the negative by the following vote:—yeas 58, nays 199.

Mr. Smith, of Indiana, proposed an amendment to Gott's resolution, instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of framing a law to prevent and sold.

Mr. Vinton resolution other States into the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of framing a law to prevent and sold.

Mr. Vinton resolution, and the first of the same cluster, and sold.

Association. His theme was "The History of the formation ment of mileage. He said that gross is justice had been done Mr. Schenck, his colleague, was charged with taking only \$2 phaations and repartees ensued.

STABILITY OF OUR GOVERNMENT.—Mr. Webster de-Massociation. His theme was "The History of the Gonation of the Constitution of the United States." He traced all our to the former taunts of older countries in respect to the instability of our Government. "The Government of the ernment on the earth; "it may soon be the oldest." It has unsuffered the opening address of the Boston Mercantile Library of the Constitution of the United States." He traced all our to the former taunts of older countries in respect to the instability of our Government. "The Government of the ernment on the earth; "it may soon be the oldest." It has unsuffered the opening address of the Boston Mercantile Library of the Constitution of the United States." He traced all our to the former taunts of older countries in respect to the instability of our Government. "The Government of the ernment on the earth; "it may soon be the oldest." It has unsuffered the opening address of the Boston Mercantile Library of the Constitution of the United States." He traced all our to the former taunts of older countries in respect to the instability of our Government. "The Government of the ernment on the earth; "it may soon be the oldest." It has unsuffered the opening address of the Boston Mercantile Library of the Constitution of the United States." The Government of the constitution of the United States." The Government of the ernment on the earth; "it may soon be the oldest." It has unsuffered the opening address of the Boston Mercantile Library of the opening address of the Boston Mercantile Library of the formation in the Constitution of the United States." The Constitution of the United States." The Constitution of the Constitution of the United States." The Constitution of the Constitution of the Constitution of the Constitution of the Constitut

Senate, Friday, Dec. 29.—Mr. Niles presented a petition advanced praying for a reduction of postage on periduction asked for. Referred.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and shortly dier adjourned over till Tuesday next.

Horse.—Private bills were taken up. The bill in favor

Huss.—Private bills were taken up. The bill in favor of paying the heirs of Antonio Pacheco, came up for consideration. Mr. Wilson spoke against the petition. Mr. Brown, of recognized property in slaves. Mr. Burt followed, and an atmosphere of the state of the stat MASS FOR FRANCE.—L'Avenir announces that mass will be celebrated in the Bonsecours Church, on Saturday next, to invoke the blessing of Heaven on the election of a President for the French Republic, which is to take place on Sunday, Republic will be present.—Montreal Pilot.

Items.

ELECTION OF LOUIS NAPOLEON PRESIDENT OF FRANCE-ABDICATION OF THE EMPEROR OF A little girl named Sarah, aged 3 years, daughter of Rev. NEW YORK, Dec. 31, 6 P. M. into a tub of hot water, on Wednesday last, scalding herself so Jacob Scholer, of Hanover, York County, Pa., fell backwards The Steamship Europa, Captain Lott, from Liverpool 16th, was telegraphed coming round the Narrows at half past 2 ing which time she suffered severely.

IRELAND.—The Southern and Middle newspapers are filled with heart-rending accounts of death by starvation extensive. with heart-rending accounts of death by starvation, extensive thick are used, and the road is graded eight feet each side of evictions of tenantry, and violent outrages in all their disgustthe planking. The extensive use of plank roads has raised

FRANCE.—The election for President came off on Sunday, the 10th inst., according to previous announcement, and terminated on Monday evening, without the slightest disturbance. It is stated that several of the students in the Wesleyan Unisquence of Monday evening, without the slightest disturbance. It is stated that several of the students in the Wesleyan Unisquence of Bonaparte scarcely less so than those of Cavaignac. The danger now is that in the "entrainment" by which the striously raised, and if so the most sagacious would find it different forms of the students in the Wesleyan Unisquence of having been concerned in getting up a cotillion of the students in the Wesleyan Unisquence of having been concerned in getting up a cotillion of the students in the Wesleyan Unisquence of having been concerned in getting up a cotillion of the students in the Wesleyan Unisquence of having been concerned in getting up a cotillion of the students in the Wesleyan Unisquence of having been concerned in getting up a cotillion of the students in the Wesleyan Unisquence of having been concerned in getting up a cotillion of the students in the Wesleyan Unisquence of having been concerned in getting up a cotillion of the students in the Wesleyan Unisquence of having been concerned in getting up a cotillion of the students in the Wesleyan Unisquence of having been concerned in getting up a cotillion of the students in the Wesleyan Unisquence of having been concerned in getting up a cotillion of the students in the Wesleyan Unisquence of having been concerned in getting up a cotillion of the students in the Wesleyan Unisquence of having been concerned in getting up a cotillion of the students in the Wesleyan Unisquence of having been concerned in getting up a cotillion of the students in the Wesleyan Unisquence of having been concerned in getting up a cotillion of the students in the wesleyan Unisquence of having been concerned in getting up a cotillion of the students in the wesley and the students in the wesley and the students i

people is now affected, the cry of "Vive I' Empereur" may be strongly raised, and if so the most sagacious would find it dif-facult to say what would be the issue.

The large what would be the issue.

The large what would be the issue. The latest returns show a majority in favor of Prince Louis, to be called Scituate, and the South part South Scituate.

Moses Y. Beach, Esq., the senior editor and propriet

ITALY.—Rome continued tranquil on the 5th inst. On the the New York Sun, has retired from the profession to private evening of that day the deputation sent by the Chambers and life. He gave a farewell dinner to his brethren of the press, icipality to invite the Pope to return to Rome, lest that on Friday evening, at which nearly a hundred guests were

PRUSSIA.—The King believing that the practical working of the administration was impossible, has resolved upon a bold an expedition, comprising three hundred persons, mostly farmers and mechanics, left Stockholm a short time since for

of the administration was impossible, has resolved upon a bold neep in advance. Finding the Assembly stubbornly impractication, accept a charter "Ocroyer," as the phrase is, by himself. This charter is in fact, the self same broad-bottomed Constitution originally propounded to the Assembly, with some emendations, mostly insignificant; the most important of which is case of bills which had been thrice assented by both Chambers.

ABDICATION OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA IN FA
ABDICATION OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA IN FA
Sin, and folly entitled to a Representative in Congress.

ARDICATION OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA IN FAsin, and fully entitled to a Representative in Congress.

A thin-skinned worthy stopped the Cincinnati Dispe the Council presented to the Austrian diet, assembled in Krender, the programme of the new cabinet. This programme complises a very explicit profession of faith in favor of the council presented to the Austrian diet, assembled in Krender, the programme of the new cabinet. This programme complises a very explicit profession of faith in favor of the council presented to the Cincinnati Dispatch, on and daughter called at the office and ordered it to be continued. prises a very explicit profession of faith in favor of the constitutional monarchy. On the 2d inst. considerable sensation and daughter called at the office and ordered it to be continued, was created by a profession is said but he France is which has created by a proclamation issued by the Emperor, in which transfers all his rights and house to be Emperor, in which te transfers all his rights and honors to his nephew. This doc-

ment is one of the most startling and positive proofs of the linearing influence of liberal principles on the Continent.

The Breslan Gazette states that the new Foregon of Austria with over 106 runs of stone, and manufactured last year more The Brealau Gazette states that the new Emperor of Austria countend his reign by dismissing Prince Lobkowitz, The Dietrichetia and Count M. Dietrichetia and Counter Dietrichetia and C | Goodwin D Jr | Goodwin D Jr | Goodwin D Jr | Gorland C | 2 67 | Goodwin D Jr | Gorland S | 1 50 | Goodwin D Jr | Gorland S | 1 50 | Gove J | Graves J | 1 50 | Gorland S | 1 50 | Gorlinh B | Gorland S | 1 50 | Gorlinh B | Gorland S | 1 50 | Gorlinh B | Gorland S | Gorlinh B | Gorland S | Gorlinh B | Gorl

Count M. Dietrichatia, and Count Auersberg. The latest accounts from Austria state that the military executions for polity. Counts from Austria state that the military executions for political offences still continued.

The Mormons in Camornia have land claim to a large portion of the gold territory, and demand thirty per cent. of the ore taken therefrom. An express has been sent to the Salt Lake HUNGARY.—The news from Hungary is very contradictory settlement, where about 10,000 Mormons are located. There are under that equally rich mises have been discovered in that and uncertain, but no events of importance seem to have oc.

is a rumor that equally rich mines have been discovered in that region. The thirty per cent. demand of the Mormons is ex-

TEMPERANCE.—On Sunday evening, 17th inst., a temperance meeting was held at the North Bennett Street Church, the second of a very interesting character. It was called to order by Deacon Grant, who made some well suffer reading averal appropriate passages of Scripture, delivered one of the most able and argumentative discourses I have been the will be supported by the second of the most able and argumentative discourses I have been the will be supported by the second of the most able and argumentative discourses I have been the will be supported. It was understood that he had before delivered second. It was listened to with profound attention and evident The Trouble Williams. The New Orleans Bee, in giving a list of passengers who recently sailed from that port for Chagres, says that the party is composed of persons of the following nations:—Denmark, 2; Hall R Holmes J M Huse D Howe G Harver Mrs M Ireland, 3; Germany, 6; England, 2; Sweden, 2; Switzer-land, 3; France, 2; Americans, 10.

The Plantain and Banana have been cultivated with complete success in the region of Texas which surrounds Galveston Bay.

If the Cour Southern States bid fair to rival the countries of the South in the production of their own tropical fruit.

Gen. Persifer Smith, Governor of California States in the Countries of the South Huntoon L. Heal Cyrus Hunting J. Hill P. L. Hill C. G. Hill C

Os The I war and the Cincinnati Commercial says:

About one hundred adventurers—go-a-head and hardy sons of the West—candred on the steamer Mountaineer, on Tues
Botte for California. The party was raised in Western Penn
New York Lawyers—The Evening Post says, on the County, Illinois, on the evening of the 4th inst. The cit-New York Lawyers.—The Evening Post says, on the start discity, 200 do not earn \$250 a year.

Better go to Three negro boys were kidnapped from their homes, in Hamilton County, Illinois, on the evening of the 4th inst. The cit-detection of the kidnappers. It is supposed that they have

BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED.

| ADDITION | Colored | Col 3 00 Jan 1 '49 2 00 Jan 1 '50 1 50 "1 1 00 "1 1 50 Feb 15 '50 1 50 Jan 1 '50 5mpson W G 2 00 Jan 1 '49 5 25 Jan 1 '50 Weaver W A 2 3 50 Jan 1 '50 Welcome M D 1 1 50 Jan 1 '50 Welcome M D 1 1 50 Welcome M D 1 1 5 RECEIPTS FOR THE HERALD TO DEC. 27. TWE are obliged to defer some of the payments for want of room. Let our friends be patient, and their credits will appear immediate acknowledgement under the appropriate head.

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Banks Jas
Bennett P
Batchelder S
Bragg D
Busworth D
Buswell P
Baker B
Bowler Geo Norwich Landing—J. Howson, G. M. Carpenter, L. Daggett, Jr. Mystic—J. Cooper, S. Benton, M. Chase.

Noluntown—Win. O. Cady, J. Dennison.

Plainfield—G. W. Brewster, J. Livesey, Jr., N. G. Lippitt.

Mansfield—R. Alhishon, A. H. Robinson, J. F. Sheffield.

W. Thompson—J. Mather, D. Dorchester, D. Dorchester, Jr., H. Brown A 2 67 Batchelder Wm 1 50 Bell M 1 50 Blanchard J 1 50 Cooper J 2 10
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W. Thompson—J. Mather, D. Dorchester, D. Dorchester, S. Ramsdell,
S. Ramsdell,
Eastford—Wm. S. Simmons, Wm. Turkington, I. Sherman.
Stafford—F. Fisk, B. M. Walker, Wm. W. Hurd.
Thompsonville—G. W. Stearns, A. Gardner, L. Barber.
Warehouse Point—E. A. Lyon, H. C. Atwater, E. Benton.
Warping—L. C. Collins, E. C. Phelps, A. Palmer.
E. Glastenbury—L. Leffingwell, L. W. Blood, J. C. Goodridge.
E. Hampton—C. Morse, H. Forbush, A. F. Park.
Colchester—F. W. Bill, R. McGonegal.
Uncasville—L. P. Weaver, E. Dixon, S. Dean.
JANUARY 9.
JANUARY 9. Uncasville—L. P. Weaver, E. Dixon, S. Dean.

JANUARY 9.

E. Lyme—M. Leffingwell, M. P. Alderman, J. Morgan.
Franklin—E. Dunham, J. Howson, H. Fillmore.
Sterling—G. W. Ersett, W. M. O. Cady.
Canterbury—J. G. Post, J. Livesey, Jr.
Westerly—L. P. Bentley, M. Chase, S. Benton.
Woodstock—W. Turkington, W. M. S. Simmons.
Square Pond—B. M. Walker, P. Fisk, W. M. W. Hurd.
Scilic—A. Gardner, G. W. Stearns, L. Barber.
Haddam Neck—A. F. Park, H. Torbush, C. Morse.
Hebron—F. W. Bill, R. McGonegal.
Gale's Ferry—C. Dixon, L. P. Weaver, J. Cooper.

The Richmond Street Sabbath School Clothing and Female Benevolent Society will hold their annual meeting at the Richmond Street M. E. Church, next Sabbath evening, at 7 o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Higgins.

S. SLEEPER, Secretary. THOMASTON DISTRICT-DONATION.

THOMASTON DISTRICT—DONATION.

1 50 Jan 1 '50
1 50 Nov 20 '49
2 00 Jan 1 '49
2 00 Sep 1 '49
2 00 Oct 1 '49
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French A 8

2 00 Jan 20 '49
Frethingham SH 2 00 May I '49
French B 2

5 July I '49
Frost E

2 00 Jan 20 '50

ABNER PLUMMER, District Steward.
FOR STANDREW HERBERT.

FOR NOTICE.

The next meeting of the M. E. Ministers of Lynn and its vicinity will be at Lynn Common, on Monday, the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock

A. M. Text for Skeletons, Zech. 4: 6.

E. Cooke, Secretary.

PREACHERS' MEETINC.

The Order of Exercises for a Preachers' Meeting to be holden at Nashville, N. H., February 27th, 1849, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Silas (Anish)—An Essay on the duty of Preachers in relation to their Successors, appointments. Samuel Kelley—An Essay on the duty of preachers to their Successors. Approximents of their Successors appointments. Samuel Kelley—An Essay on the duty of preachers to their predecessors. Horatio N. Taplin—An Essay on the duty of preachers of preachers in relation to our Sabbath Schools. Abraham Folsom Rom. 8: 29—30. I. A. Savage—Exposition of Rom. 8: 29—30. I. A. Savage—Exposition of Rom. 8: 20—30. F. A. Savage—Exposition of Rom. 8: 20—30. I. A. Savage—Exposition of Minisher Schools. Abraham Folsom Rom. James Adams—An Essay on the efficiency of ciency of Human Laws to reform men. Joseph Perrin—An exhibition and defence of the Doctine of Holliness. Exekiel Adams—In Soyce—An Essay on the duties of Local Preachers. H. Kendall—on the Immortality of God. S. P. Heath—An Essay on the Omnion All the preachers whose assignments are seen above, and all others of the Research of S. Quimer, Presiding Elder.

A CARD, PREACHERS' MEETING.

PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE SEMINARY, EAST GREEN-The Spring Term of this Institution will commence on Thursday, Jan. 25, 1849, and continue ELEVEN WEEKS, closing Wednesday, April 11, 1849.

BOREST ALLYN, Principal.

Jan 3

Jan 3 WICH, R. I.

The class to be examined in the studies of the fourth year in the E. Maine Conference, will please recollect that they are to be examined on the "Old Course" as far as "Powell on Apostolical Succession," (including Powell,) and on the New Course, in order, 150 Jan 1 '49 150 Jan 1 '

QUARTERLY MEETINGS. BOSTON DISTRICT-FOURTH QUARTER.

Jan. Walpole,
Boston, Church Street,
Ganton Street,
Canton Street,
Waltham, morning,
Watertown, afternoon,
Newton Upper Falls,
Cambridge, Ebenezer Church, morning,
Harvard Street, afternoon,
Charlestown, Union Church,
High Street,
Chelsea, morning, Chelsea, morning, Malden Centre, mo Medford, afternoon, North Andover, Malden North, Newburyport, Newbury, Ipswich, Ipsn Wood End, Topsfield Topsfield, Boston, Meridian Street, Marblehend. acester, Town Parish, Harbor, Harbor, Harbor, Harbor, Salem, morning, Danvers, afternoon, Boston, Bennet Street, Richmond Street, Lynn Common, Saugus, morning, Lynn, South Street, afternoon Boston, North Russell Street, Bromfield Street, May Street, May Street, As this is te last conservations. As this is the last quarter of the Conference year, it is important that there be a full attendance of the members of the Q. M. Conferences, and that the preachers see that the church records, Q. M. Conference records and class books be in proper order.

P. CRANDALL.

READFIELD DISTRICT-THIRD QUARTER. Readfield and Sidney at S., Fairfield at back meeting hou Jan. 27 28 " 31 Feb. 1

Phillips,
New Portland & Anson at N. P., West Village, March Solon, Dec. 26, 1848. Solon, Dec. 26, 1848.

N. B.—There will be held two Sabbath School Conventions, on the District within the next quarter, Providence permitting. One at Livermore, to commence on Monday evening, Feb. 12, to be held through the following day; the other at the brick meeting-house in Farmington, to commence on Monday evening, March 19, and to continue the following day.

Brethren of the ministry, and all others interested, and all that the districtions on the distriction of the ministry, and all others interested, are carnestly and affectionately invited to attend. Come up, one and all, and let us take hold of this great and good cause as its importance demands!

Affectionately, Gro. Webber.

SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT—FOURTH (Continued)

Buckland, I.P. M., (Continued)

Buckland, I.P. M., Jan. 17 Wilbraham, P. M., (11)

South Hampton, Feb. 10 11

South Hampton, Feb. 23 24 Cabotville, (17)

Cummington, Feb. 22 Chicopee, P. M., (18)

Clummington, (18)

Chesterfield, evening, (18)

Chesterfield, evening, (18)

A. BINNET, P. Elder. SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT-FOURTH QUARTER.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, 25th inst., by Rev. Dr. Higgins, Mr. Luther Gates, to Miss Anna G., daughter of Thomas Patten, Esq., all of Boston. Dec. 23, by Rev. T. C. Peirce, Mr. James D. Morrison, to Miss Airle, Mr. Luther Gates, both of this city. At the Navy Yard, Charlestown, 27th ult., by the Rev. Addison Garle, Mr. John C. H. Bruce, of the U. S. Navy, to Mrs. Martha In Sebec, Me., by Rev. C. H. A. Johnson, Nov. 26, Mr. Eleazer Lyofot, on Miss Mary A. Harriman. In Corinth, Me., Nov. 30, by Rev. S. F. Wetherbee, Mr. Richard In Hallowell, Mr., Dec. 21st, by Rev. E. Robinson, Rev. Henry P. Torsey, A. M., Principal of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, to Miss W. S. Emma J. Robinson, daughter of the former Preceptress of the M. W. S.
W. S.
In Brownfield, Me., Oct. 23d, by Rev. Caleb Mugford, Mr. Geo. Dutch, of Conway, N. H., to Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, of B. In Hi-Walker, of Conway, N. H., to Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, of B. In Hi-Walker, of Denmark. In Brownfield, Nov. 16, Mr. John C. Wood-In Townsend, Me., Dec. 7, by Rev. B. F. Sprague, Mr. William Decker, to Miss Harriet E. Love. Dec. 21, Mr. Robert Maddox, to In Hampden, Me., Oct. 3, by Rev. F. A. Soule, Mr. Robert Low, In Hampden, Me., Oct. 3, by Rev. F. A. Soule, Mr. Robert Low, Mr. Chandler R. Goodwin, of Frankfort, to Miss Caroline Dilling-Mrs. Sarah A. Pickard, both of H. Also, by the same, Oct. 17, ham, of H. Also, Nov. 16, by the same, Mr. Lendall Myrick, to Doane, to Miss Mercy A. Dene, both of H. Also, Nov. 26, Mr. Calvin Same, Mr. Thomas Wiswell, to Miss Abigail R. Stevenson, both of In Columbia, N. H., Nov. 16, by Rev. P. Bovnton, Mr. David S. In Columbia, N. H., Nov. 16, by Rev. P. Bovnton, Mr. David S. In Columbia, N. H., Nov. 16, by Rev. P. Bovnton, Mr. David S.

same, Mr. 1 nomas Wiswen, to Miss Abigan R. Stevenson, both of Hampden, In Columbia, N. H., Nov. 16, by Rev. P. Boynton, Mr. David S. In Columbia, N. H., Nov. 16, by Rev. Z. S. Haynes, Mr. D. W. Stevens, B. A., of Malden, Vt., to Miss Sarah S. Bayley, of Newbury.

DEATHS.

In Newton Lower Falls, Dec. 22d, very suddenly, Miss Lydia Adley, who was taken sick at 11 o'clock, A. M., and deceased at 3 o'clock, P. M., of the same day, aged 23.

In Duxbury, Mass., of cancer on the lip, Nov. 28th, Capt. Isaac In Budden, Mass., sept. 4th, Elbertine I., daughter of Mr. Oliver and Catharine Lowell, aged 2 years.

In Holden, Mass., Sept. 4th, Elbertine I., daughter of Mr. Oliver and Catharine Lowell, aged 2 years.

In Dudley, Aug. 25th, Adaline Allen, wife of Mr. Jared Waldron, aged 35. Sept. 12th, Sally Waldron, wife of Mr. Charles Nye, aged aged 32. Aug. 29th, Betsey I. Nye, wife of Mr. Charles Nye, aged and Adaline Allen, aged 11 years.

In Steuben Allen, aged 11 years.

In Steuben Allen, aged 11 years.

In Bangor, Me., bec. 7th, Anna Leonard youngest daughter of Bangor, Me., bec. 7th, Anna Leonard youngest daughter of daughter these parents have, aged 17 months, being the second In Salem, N. H., Nov. 30th, Albert Augustus, only child of Isaac and Caroline Woodbury, 15 months 26 days.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW BOOKS. WAYLAND'S UNI-VERSITY SERMONS, recently delivered in the Chapel of Brown University, on many of the topics of the day. 12mo. Cloth. Price \$1.25. topics of the day. 12mo. Cloth. Price \$1.95.

Contents:—Theoretical Atheism.—Practical Atheism.—The Moral Character of Man.—Love to God.—The Fall of Man.—Justification by Works impossible. Preparation for the advent of the day in the life of Jesus of Nazareth.—The fall of Peter.—The day in the life of Jesus of Nazareth.—The fall of Peter.—The ence to the Civil Magistrates.—The recent Revolutions in Europe. "Few sermons contain so much carefully arranged thought as out the volume, and there is a classic purity in the diction, unsurauthor's rigid adherance to fixed principles as the only safe guide to right conclusions, the intelligent Christian will turn with deep interest to the two last sermons."—New York Commercial Advergiscr.

man."—Christian Alliance.

PROVERBS FOR THE PEOPLE; or, Illustrations of Practical Goddiness, drawn from the Book of Wisdom. By E. L. Magoon, author of "The Orators of the American Revolution."

Content:—Chap I. Introductory; or, The Wise Preacher.—II. Gaptiousness; or, The Censorius Man.—III. Kindness; or, The Censorius Man.—III. Kindness; or, The Gensorius Man.—III. Kindness; or, The Soriety; or, The Gradesman or, The Simpleton Snared—IV. Sobriety; or, The Tradesman or, The Simpleton Snared—IV. Integrity; or, The Tradesman II. Vanity; or, The Decorated Fool.—x. Pride; or, The Sorner or, Vanity; or, The Diligent made Rich.—III. Praceverance; or, The Cerity; or, The Diligent made Rich.—III. Praceverance; or, The Cerity; or, The Illustration of the Continued—IV. Sin-Dissembled Accused.—xvii. Deceit; or, The Knave Unmasked.—xvii. Flattery; or, The Lurking Foe.

sober and thoughtful reader,"—Boston Courier.

"The author has, in the most novel and strikingly popular manner, discussed the principles of Christian morality. The book canner, discussed the principles of Christian morality. The book canner, discussed the principles of Christian morality. The book canner, the has shown in this volume much ability in transmitting the his own labors. There is a freshness about the work which is very agreeable, "—Christian Alliance.

DAILY DUTIES, containing the "Bible and the Closet" and the "Family Allar," in one volume. Cloth, gilt edges. 50 cents. THE CHRISTIAN'S PRIVATE COMPANION, containing the the "Family Altar," in one volume. Cloth, gilt edges. 50 cents.

THE CHRISTIAN'S PRIVATE COMPANION, containing the Daily Manna" and the "Young Communicant," in one volume. Cloth, gilt edges. 50 cents.

CONSOLATION FOR THE AFFLICTED, containing the "Silent Comforter" and the "Attractions of Heaven." Cloth, gilt edges. 50 cents. edges. 30 cents.

GOLDEN GEMS; for the Christian. Selected from the writings of the Rev. John Flavel, with a Memoir of the Author, by Rev. Joseph Banvard. Cloth, gittedges 31 cents. Published by GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN, 59 Washing-ton Street.

M ASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY. A SSAUH USETTS BIBLE SOUIETY.

The Depository of the Massachusetts Bible Society is removed to 15 Cornhill, where Bibles and Testaments of all the varieties published by the AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY, in plain and ornamental bindings, are for sale in quantities, or at retail.

Jan 3

6t

S. T. FARWELL, Agent.

METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY.

STATIONERY. The Agent has purchased a large association of Stationery of every description—naper, pens, steel and knives, &c., &c., which he offers for sale on the most reasonable C. H. PEIRCE, Agent, No. 5 Cornbill.

3t Jan 3

ADIES' REPOSITORY. NEW VOLUME.
The new volume of the Repository will commence on
the first of January, when the numbers will be ready for distributhe first of January, when the numbers will be ready for distribution.

It has been thought advisable by the Agents to have all the subateriptions renewed at the commencement of the year; each subscription renewed at the commencement of the year; each subscription renewed at the commencement of the year; each subscription renewed at the commencement of the year; each subscription renewed at the commencement of the year; each subscription renewed at the commencement of the year; each subscription renewed at the commencement of the year; each subscription renewed at the commencement of the year; each subscription renewed at the commencement of the year; each subscription renewed at the commencement of the year; each subscription renewed at the commencement of the year; each subscription renewed at the subscription renewed at the commencement of the year; each subscription renewed at the subscription renewed and renewed popularity in the renewed and renewed a

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW-YEAR'S GIFT. A FAMILY PASectarianism—No Controversy.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION IS published every week, by N. WILLIVE, at No. 11 Cornhill, Boston. It has been printed upwards of
ing twice as much matter as some that are offered at a lower rate.

THE COMPANION IS adapted to the taste of all Evangelical denominations, and has been recommended by Editors of Congregational, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Baptist, Methodist, Political, and
THE COMPANION IS intended to convey Religious and Moral In

tional, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Baptist, Methodist, Political, and Mercantile papers.

The Companion is intended to convey Religious and Moral Instruction, in a manner the most interesting and impressive to Youth Struction, in a manner the most interesting and impressive to Youth form, and are generally classed under the mostify in the narrative tive, Religion, Morality, History, Obituary, Benevolence, Natural Variety, Poetry. Many of these articles are illustrated, Pcitures, Variety, Poetry. Many of these articles are illustrated, Pcitures, Tag Youth's Companion is often used in Sabbath Schools. The read to their scholars, which furnishes them with the groundwork week, and cirtual and among them, like Library books, and cirtual and among them, like Library books, and cirtual ted among them, like Library books.

Advertisements, and nothing Sectarian or Controversial, are Letters from Subscribers state, that Children are so anxious to receive the Companion, that they often do extra work, and deny themselves luxuries, in order to have it continued to them. TERMS OF THE YOUTH'S COMPANION,

NO. 24 CORNHILL. W. J. REYNOLDS & Co., have removed from No. 20 to No. 24 Cornbill, and have on hand a large stock of all the School Books in gentioners, which, together with a complete assortment of Staters, Country merchants and other swho buy to sell again, at the lowest market prices. "THE TIMBRELL,," a new collection of Church Music, by B. F. Baker, and I. B. Woodbury, for Choirs, Congregations, and 2mis Nov 15

Singing Schools.

Right Schools.

REVIVALS OF RELIGION: THEIR THE-TANCE; With the duty of Christians in regard to them, by Rev.

Tance; With the duty of Christians in regard to them, by Rev.

This work, which has been looked for with some interest, is just and manifestations. 2. Its conditionality.

The general subjects it discusses are, 1. Religion, its nature and manifestations. 2. Its conditionality.

The ministerial duties connected with them. 6. Prayer. 7 Other Preaching, as a means of promoting revivals. 5, Objections to them. 10. The right manner of invervials. 9, Objections to them. 10. The right manner of improving them. 11. Their importance. The right manner of the subjects are viewed Methodistically, or in accordance with variety of facts and arguments, which can but be interesting to all work is just what we need for general circulation, especially at the pages. We hope thousands of copies may be put in immediate circulation. Price, 50 cents, with usual discount to wholesale purpous and for sale by STRONG & BRODHEAD, No. 1 Cornhill, and also by the SARRATH SCHOOL.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL ADVOCATE

and Missionary Advocate, are now published at the Depository, No. 5 Cornhill, and all orders should be addressed to the Agent. The new year of the Advocate has but just commenced, some of our churches the Advocate has not yet been introduced, some of our churches the Advocate has not yet been introduced, our brethren in the missent where they are desired. We trust as widely as possible the benefits and blessings of this beautiful Advocate. Especially we would call attention to the Missionary vorable time now, in our evening social meetings to introduce this Nov 15. C. H. PEIRCE, Agent.

OLIVER CROMWELL'S LETTERS AND OLIVER CROM WELL S LETTERS AND SPEECHES, including the Supplement to the first edition, with Elucidations, by Thomas Carlyle,
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Nov 25 METHODIST QUARTERLY REVIEW.

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Dec 20

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3d. All the coal it may contain can always be seen by looking in the rear plate of the Radiator.

3d. All the coal it may contain can always be seen by looking in the required quantity of coal is as it should be.

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6m Nov 22

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A POEM.

at a Donation Visit made to Rev. A. D. Merrill, a Lynn Wood End, Dec. 20, 1848.

BY REV. E MASON, OF THE H. H. CONFERENCE.

Thou servant of the living God, Whose feet for many a year have trod The Pastor's toilsome way, Well may thy heart this hour incline The dealings of a hand Divine With wonder to survey.

Thrust from thy home of early joys, The Gospel sound proclaim, To call a sinking world to prove The mysteries of redeeming love, Revealed through Jesus' name.

Thou didst the work commence in tears, And toiled midst temptings, doubts and fears, Whilst anxious years rolled on; And often did thy spirit say, O for some calm retreat away, To live and die unknown.

But still an inward ceaseless cry Suid, go, and from the Lord most high Warn men from wrath to flee; Gird on thy armor, firmly stand, Midet Satan's rage and frowns of man A valiant soldier be.

And go thou didst,-and round thy head Th' Almighty hand a banner spread. To guard thy trembling form, In moontide heat, in midnight's hour, While o'er thy path the tempest lowered, Or broke the threatening storm.

Through scenes of chauge of light and shade. His gracious hand thy way hath led, His sacred word fulfilled : " Lo ! till the world shall be no more, And Time's last wave breaks on the shore, I'm surely with thee still."

From seed thou hast with weeping sown The plant of righteousness hath grown, While watered from above : And saints have caught the hallowed fire While from thy lips by grace inspired, Have dropped the strains of love.

Oft hast thou seen the falling tear, While penitents with grief sincere Have pressed to Jesus' side, And heard the shout of triumph rise, While souls redeemed, with glad surprise Exclaimed. For me he died.

Like bright oasis o'er the strand Have seemed those scenes, when bounteous hands Have joined thy heart to cheer; And angels bending from the skies, Have waved the crown before thine eyes, And bade thee never fear.

Then falter not,-be strong, be bold, These helpers in the work behold, Who meet with cheerful hearts, Ready thy burdens to sustain, In all thy care, and grief, and pain, To bear a faithful part.

Still guard the flock beneath thy care, And strive by precept, faith and prayer, To guide them safe above, And soothe those hearts by grief weighed down, Torn by misfortune's angry frown. With melting strains of love.

Though youth's fresh vigor be withdrawn, And age with silent step steals on, Like one renowned of old, E'en should thou perish in the field, O may thy death a harvest yield, Of souls a thousand fold.

that loved one, who shares thy When griefs oppress or joys elate, From God the grace receive; In health or pining sickness still, To do or suffer all his will. A faithful witness live.

Mother in Israel ! precious name, By Heaven more prized than those whose fame In marble stands impressed, Embalmed in fragrance round the throne, Their virtuous deeds shall all be known, And thousands call them blest.

And you, ye faithful ones, who here With liberal hearts and hands appear, And offerings rich and free, Think on the word by Jesus given, That all who aid the heirs of Heaven

" Have done it unto Me."

Thrice blessed those who freely give. O'er those who bounteous gifts receive. For Heaven hath so ordained; As ocean yields its vapors up, And clouds pour back to fill its cup, The purer streams again.

When on their heads, in glory bright, The saints receive the crowns of light, And palms of victory bear, The wond'ring world shall understand, That all who give a helping hand Shall in the glory share.

There Pastors with their flocks shall join, In bonds of fellowship divine, In songs before unknown; And those who reap, with him who sows, Partake the stream of life, that flows

Then shall our rapture be complete, When at the dear Redeemer's feet We lay the sheaves he's given, And learn that those who sow in tears, Rejoicing through unceasing years, .

Shall shine as stars in beaven. And soon these changing scenes shall end, The Lord in flaming fire descend. To close this clement hour : Attending angels gather there,

And time shall be no more

Th' expected day shall quickly come, Which welcomes ransomed pilgrims home, To banquet in the skies, And share the glories of that land, Where our Redeemer's gracious hand Shall wipe their weeping eyes.

There we shall join in sweetest lays With patriarchs of ancient days, And prophets with their lyres-Apostles who have firmly stood. Vith martyrs striving unto blood, Who shouted in the fires.

The trumpet calls the ransomed forth; From ocean's depths and shore, Their bodies leave their silent bed. And fashioned like their glorious head, They live to die no more.

The righteons saved from earliest times, In Christian lands or heathen climes, Now swell the choirs above, And loud from twice ten thousand souls, The glorious song harmonious rolls, Of Jesus' dying love.

Worthy the Lamb that died, they ery, And angels sound it through the sky, Delighting in the strains, Present their crowns at Jesus' feet, And shout the loud Amen.

May we be there, this gathered throng, And, though with feebler notes, prolong That sweet, enraptured lay; Inspire with vigor every power, And speed us on our way. Lyan, Dec. 20, 1848.

SLAVES.

They are slaves who fear to speak For the fallen and the weak ; They are slaves who will not choose Hatred, scoffing, and abuse, Rather than in silence shrink From the truth they need must think; They are slaves who dare not be In the right with two or three.

LADIES.

For the Herald and Journal.

MISS CAROLINE HALL.

The subject of this sketch was a young lady of superior worth, and we think it due her memory, and also the public, to give a brief portraiture of her character. She embraced Christ as her Savior about nine years since, being then in her sixteenth year-united with the M. E. Church, and continued faithful, in an eminent degree, to the day of her death, which took place August 3d, 1848, at the residence of her father, Capt. James Hall, of Windham, Maine. Her disease was consumption, which had been lingering about her for some length of time, but which developed itself more fully about a year previous to her death, on violent hemorrhage. This was followed by a severe illness of some weeks, after which she revived somewhat, and hopes were entertained of her recovery. But, alas! her constitution, always frail, had received a blow from which it could not recover itself. and, in spite of the vigilance of anxious friends, the destroying angel, like a worm at the root of a tender plant, claimed his victim, and a gem of priceless worth was taken from earth and placed in the coronet of heaven.

There was nothing remarkably prepossessing in Caroline's personal appearance; on the contrary she was retiring and unassuming in her manners; and for this reason she was not likely to attract the attention of strangers. This she sought not, she desired not. But her unusual amiability and gentleness, together with her readiness to sympathise with others and seek to make them happy, never failed to secure for her their deep and ardent attachment. Her friends were as numerous as her acquaintances, for all who knew her worth, could not hesitate to confer their esteem and confidence. She was a kind and dutiful daughter, who delighted to honor her parents; as a sister she was never surpassed. for she was full of affection and kind attentions, seeking to make others happy. If she betrayed any selfishness in this relation, it was in a disposition to excel in forgetting herself, and in making sacrifices for the good of others. This is not fulsome praise; the writer knows whereof he speaks. As a friend she was ever true and faithful. If she ever had an enemy, or one who spoke lightly of her, it is unknown to the writer.

The following expression made by one of our ministers a short time before she died, was but the common feeling of those who knew her best: "She was too good to die!" It would seem to human view, that one so full of good fruit should not be cut down; but the all-wise Husbandman often sees fit to transplant the fairest trees of his garden to a more congenial clime. Who shall forbid it, or complain when it is done!

As a Christian she was most exemplary and constant. It was the pleasure of the writer to enjoy much of her society during the time of her Christian profession, and he recollects not a fallen to his lot to associate with any person, old or young, minister or private member, who was more circumspect than the subject of this notice. In a word, she was an every-day Christian, one who delighted in the law of God daily. Such was her temperament, that she was never in ecstacies, never in despondency, but always exercising a lively and steady faith in Christ, p. 130. she was always ready to bear witness of his love. Consequently, when the truth forced itself upon her that she was done with earth, and must bid adieu to all of earth's hopes, she submitted without a struggle, and cheerfully replied, " The will of the Lord be done." During the year of her illness, not a repining word escaped her, but she constantly manifested the most entire and cheerful resignation to the Divine will. A few days before her departure, the writer asked her if she had any choice between life and death. After a moment's pause, as if examining oritically her feelings, she replied, "When I see my friends so anxious around me, I sometimes feel as though I should like to live for their sake : but I dare not choose. I would not choose: God's will is best." She talked much with her friends about her departure, and always in the same cheerful frame of mind. The writer's last interview with this dear sister was about two weeks before her death, when he sat alone by her bedside during the latter hours of the night. As he was obliged to go to a distant part of the State, he had no hope of seeing her again. That interview will never be forgotten. Never did he before realize so fully the power of Divine grace.

We must also speak of her as a scholar. She possessed a mind of no ordinary character, and the improvement of that mind seemed to be the object of her life. And in this was seen not only her wisdom, but her love of God, and her purpose to glorify him in all things. She did not feel at liberty to spend her time in the acquisition of that which is merely ornamental while so much that would make her useful remained to be acquired. In her studies, as well as in her general reading, she was strictly a utilitarian. And must it not be a consolation even in heaven, that her mental culture on earth was calculated to elevate and not debase the mind that God had given her?

Teaching was her favorite employment, and in this she was remarkably successful. In nothing did she appear to better advantage than in the position she occupied in the estimation of her pupils. While they soon learned that strict obedience was indispensable in the school-room, they also learned to love her as a sister. She has left behind her a numerous class of pupils, in whose heart her memory is embalmed with sweetest odors. Her loss is deeply felt by her friends, the church, and the public; but she sleeps in Jesus. May all young ladies follow her example-embrace the Savior and live for the good of others. So shall they lay up treas-F. Y.

ures in heaven. Pittston, Dec. 21, 1848.

ETHERIZATION IN CHILD-BIRTH.

A work with the above title has recently been published by Walter Channing, M. D., Professor of Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence in the University of Cambridge. The New York Tribune gives an interesting summary of its contents. If the learned Doctor is correct in his facts and assertions, one of the greatest blessings to woman that it is possible to conceive, has dawned upon the world. That he is correct, we are disposed to believe, from the fact that we know of two instances in this city, where ether was administered, with the happiest results. But to the Tribune's summary :-

The book on Etherization in Child-birth, lately published by Dr. Walter Channing, deserves to be widely read by the Medical Profession, and by parents. It is illustrated by more than five hundred cases, enabling every reader to judge of the SAFETY and EXPEDIENCY of spectful consideration.

Berald

"1. SAFETY.-This is the great point to be established; let us hear what Dr. Channing has to offer in relation to it :-

well! -pp. 302, 322.

"'In 51 cases of Instrumental, Preternatural and Complicated Labor, in which etherization was used, there were only 4 deaths; and these after convulsions so grave by cause and symptoms as to afford little reason to look for recovery. The balance in favor of etherization,' in such extreme cases, may be understood from the following comparisons:-

"'IN REGARD TO STILL-BIRTHS .- In 18 cases, where etherization was not employed, there were 17 still-births, or 94 45-100 per cent. In 51 cases, where etherization was employed, trious as are those examples, which we love to there were 19 still-births, or 37 26-100 per cent. admire, it is to be feared that the danger on the Balance in favor of etherization, 57 19-100 per

bors without etherization, 15 were fatal, or mind, extensive observation, and ability to seize 83 33-100 per cent. Of 51 labors with etheri- every facility they met on the wings of the wind zation, 4 were fatal, or 7 85-100 per cent. Bal- and bring it in subserviency to their work, they ance in favor of etherization, 75 48-100 per have been carried over seas of dangerous water, cent.'-p. 315.

"But may not etherization injure children born under its influence? Hear Dr. Channing:-

and mind, to those who have been born in the itual and powerful religion, for which the peo during etherization are much more rarely stillwell.'-pp. 157, 158.

"In farther corroboration of the entire safety of etherization let us quote the following re-

has, I believe, been perfect. I do not remember using all its facilities, is more in advance of the a case in which it has been induced either by masses than the ministry of former years was in ether or chloroform, in which there has been the advance of the masses then. least reason to question its entirely useful agency, both in regard to mother and child.'-

" May not puerperal convulsions be produced by etherization?

" 'My attention has been particularly directed to this subject. I have not, however, met with a single instance at home or abroad. So far from this, I have seen cases of most grave puerperal convulsions, in which ether has been used as a remedy and with excellent effects.'-p. 101.

minished or suspended by ether, it is notorious agitated, and shown themselves wise by deterthat they are very often increased in force or efable to easy, rapid and safe delivery is produced and God will raise up new reformers. Who and sustained. -p. 108.

birth, following etherization?

"'I have made this matter a subject of fits me for my whole duties in my family."'-

" A few words now as to

"2. EXPEDIENCY .- ' Pain does not necessarily belong to labor, since painless, or nearly painless, cases of labor are too common to allow of such a statement for a moment. Pain is the consequence of resistance. * * * Now it is to relieve the unnecessary suffering which results from the conditions referred to, that etherization is employed; and it gives relief by increasing dilatibility, diminishing or suspending sensibility, preventing exhaustion, enlarging secretions, taking away the disturbing action of the will.'-p. 20.

an untoward result in any case of midwifery in which etherization has been induced which by which etherization has been induced which by without being urged away? You see yourselves any violence or ingenuity of explication can be ascribed to etherization as its cause. I have met with no record of such.'-p. 25.

"'I have never observed any loss of strength following its use. On the contrary, the absence of pain during labor, has been attended and fol- done so, not to preach without study, but has lowed by a remarkable preservation of strength.' —р. 36.

" Etherization does just what sleep does. It is sleep, profound sleep; and though effort is made, and because an impediment to easy performance of functions exists, still there is no pain. * * * Etherization suspends sensibility. Labor goes on, but is not perceived. It is without pain.'-p. 39.

"" Instead of determining," says Prof. Simpson, of Edinburgh, who has observed and gathered the results of etherization not only in hundreds, but thousands of cases, " whether we Should you do otherwise, bitter and fruitless shall be justified in using this agent, under the circumstances named, it will become necessary to determine whether, on any ground, moral or ties unfold themselves will oppress you more medical, a professional man could deem himself iustified in withholding any such safe means Having commenced public speaking without the * * of assuaging the last state of natural labor." '-p. 48.

" A highly accomplished surgeon has suggested that the occasional dangers and fatal results of etherization in slight operations, as tooth-drawing, for instance, may be the result talents or learning, they will doom you to the tice more time is taken, less suddenness lesion, greater loss of blood.'-p. 100.

"Doubtless, in some cases, where bad or fatal effects have been attributed to etherization, persons have actually been poisoned or suffocated. The article should be pure; and sufficient atmospheric air should be admitted to the lungs Dr. Channing gives full directions and cautions as to the preparation and use of ether and chlo-

"We close our extracts from this profoundly interesting and instructive book with the following words of its benevolent author:-

"'This book treats of a noble subject-the one has been found. It remains with the medical profession to say whether it shall take its as I am, and if I cannot succeed I will give it place among the permanent and most important up." If called, try, but not without taking agents; or whether it shall pass away till a along with you all that thorough qualification truer age shall revive it and give it a wider which you would wish if you knew you were to sphere of usefulness and a surer perpetuity."

For the fierald and Journal.

CANDIDATES FOR THE MINISTRY.

BIBLICAL INSTITUTE.

MY DEAR BRETHREN :- Long have I de employing this wonderful pain-removing agent. sired to say a word to you, who are contemplat We shall merely condense some of the facts and ing so momentous and interesting a work as the conclusions stated by the author, whose long Christian ministry. But as our Editor says we and varied experience in this special branch of must condense whatever we say in the Herald, professional duty entitles him to the most ere- the only preliminary remark I shall offer by way of apology for presuming to advise you is this that I am greatly moved with interest and anxiety for you in view of the critical and responsible character of what you now regard your duty

My specific object is to impress your minds "'In 516 cases of Natural Labor, embracing if possible with the importance to you, the all varieties of circumstances incident to this church and the world, of some of the right sort process, accomplished during etherization, we of preparation for your duty, and turn your athave not a case in which the mother did not do tention to the facilities now furnished you by our own church in the "Biblical Institute" at Presuming you feel called by the spirit of

God and constrained by the love of Christ to you. preach the Gospel, how you can do so with the greatest possible success, you are deeply concerned to know. You do not expect to acquire mental discipline, sound learning, extensive information or powers of efficient utterance by miracle, but by application. Yet being so frequently reminded by yourselves and advisors of the remarkable success of some of the fathers who had no advantages of the schools, brilliant and illuspart of ordinary minds, in attempting to track such remarkable men is not sufficiently appre-"'IN REGARD TO MORTALITY .- Of 18 la- hended. By their extraordinary powers of in which others, emboldened by their success to the same experiment, have gone down in obscurity.

The wide difference between the circumstan-

"'I have not met with a single instance of ces of these eminent self-made men and those of either mental or physical peculiarity in children, the present ministry, is not always considered. thus born; they are fully equal in health, growth They had the advantage of the novelty of a spirmidst of pressure of severest pain. I repeat, ple had long sighed. But now, thank God, there is not the smallest evidence of any inju- they love the same from a learned and accomrious agency on children born during etheriza- plished ministry of various denominations. tion; and so far from there being any cause of Then too, they had the vantage-ground of us, apprehension, it is notorious that children born by the novelty of a new mode of preaching, which has now diffused itself through nearly born; and that they continue to do perfectly every evangelical ministry. Laboring as they mostly did in large fields, and seldom appearing before the same congregations, these novelties were not exhausted, but carried the masses by their resistless power. So it is not now. It may well be doubted, also, whether the present "The success of etherization in midwifery ministry, as it respects learning and refinement

Let no man deceive himself: circumstances. natural and acquired abilities being equal, have more to do in making great men than is often supposed. Greater men—using the term in its common acceptation—have adorned the church than Luther, Whitefield or Wesley. But they were the men for their times and their work; and showed themselves great in discovering and supplying the desideratum which existed. So likewise those men are great, and those only who discover the exigencies of the present moment, and meet them. What are the wants of " So far from uterine contractions being di- the church? is the question which wise men have mining. If the church is not supplied with a * * * In short, a state most favor- ministry such as it really needs, it will decline, does not feel that in our own church at the pres-"How is it with convalescence after child- ent moment we need most of all, with the blessing of God, to maintain and enlarge its usefulness, a ministry thoroughly furnished, and able spe- to teach, feed and discipline the church. cial regard and question. The answer has been, many scores, if not hundreds of flourishing villages in New England, where our ministry pain which have been usual, and after-pains would be gladly heard and well supported if have been in comparison as nothing. It seems there were efficient ministers for them. What to me ridiculous to be lying here; I am con- shall be done? Shall we fall back with folded scious of a degree of health a strength which arms upon old and cultivated fields, and here forever rest, or carry "Christianity in earnest" to all who are calling for it? There are multitudes of young men in our church whom God has called to preach-young men of promise, too, waiting and anxious to enter the work. Why, then, it is asked, are not these destitute places supplied? the answer is at hand: the stationing authority will not risk these untrained young men with these large responsibilities. If ministers are to depend on the Holy Ghost for efficiency without human instrumentality, why hesitate to station these good young men? But if human attainments are at all essential for a minister, as seems implied by the misgivings of the stationing authority, why do not Bishops,

Presiding Elders, and all travelling ministers where the difficulty lies. If you only had the necessary qualifications, no doubt there are successful. twenty places in any annual Conference where you could find work? You say you are " waiting for Providence to open your way." He has seemed to supply the demand of the people, until the young workmen can put on their armor, and in the mean time has stirred up the church to found and open a Theological School. If you are waiting the indications of Providence. do not mistake it, and spend your best days for study and activity in halting "between two opinions." Do not enter the work if you have opportunity, without first making a short trial of this school, whatever your talents or literary attainments. Some things, of invaluable service to you as Methodist ministers can be attained there, which you will find nowhere else. regrets will follow. A growing sense of your inability, as new and unthought-of responsibiliand more. Then will follow discouragement. eye of a friendly critic upon you, you will suffer for life from those unfriendly: for while your manners are flexible, you will form distasteful and incorrect habits, which in a little time will

become like the sturdy oak; and whatever your of the suddenness with which the operation is shade forever, if you remain in the field. But done, * * whereas, in midwifery prac- what has been and is now the case with most in the who have commenced prematurely, will probably be the case with you, viz., after travelling a few years on hard appointments, with poor support, the church having borne with your inexperience and ignorance, hoping you might eventually be more useful, having perhaps spent all your worldly substance, and broken up your former business for a livelihood and unhinged yourself for every thing but the ministry, and finding yourself unequal to that, location is the last and only alternative; the best of your days are gone; with broken spirits, life will hang comparatively heavy on your hands. these sad effects result from the want of a little and careful preparation at the outset, which remedy of pain. After ages of suffering, and of would have given another tone and character to frequently intermitted pursuit of such a remedy, your usefulness and happiness for life. Thus appears the ruinous folly of saying, "I will try

and a surer perpetuity." spend fifty years in the ministry, and prosecute your plan with an iron purpose.

The advantages which you will reap by even a short attendance at Concord, can hardly be named on this small sheet. Here you will speedily acquire—what is vastly necessary—a thorough knowledge of our Discipline, which

me say, go to Concord—go immediately, and It is a country full of evergreen trees, or remain as long as the work of God and your resources will allow—but longer or shorter, go. ground dotted with insipid, small red berries, Good and able men are there whose willing and strewn with damp and moss-grown rocks—souls and noble minds are all baptized into the

the church.

Yours with Christian salutation, L. D. BARROWS. Lawrence, Dec., 1848.

THE WATER CURE.-DR. STOWE.

Our friend, the Rev. Dr. Stowe, of Cincinat Brattleboro', Vt. He had been a sufferer for ling rills. several years, from a severe nervous affection. We occasionally heard from him indirectly, ly new this country still is. You have only to while at Brattleboro,' but had not learned of travel for a few days into the interior and back his restoration to perfect health, till we saw the parts even of many of the old States, to come following account of his cure in the Cincinnati to that very America which the Northmen, and Watchman. His numerous friends in this part Cabot, and Gosnold, and Smith and Raleigh of the country, will be gratified to learn that he visited. If Columbus was the first to discover has returned to his post of honor and usefulness, the islands, Americus Vespucius, and Cabot, and in the flush of health, and with the prospect of the Puritans, and we their descendants, have long continued service in the cause of Christ discovered only the shores of America. While and the church.

house, gave a narrative of his hydropathic experience at the Brattleboro' establishment. His the shores of a continent even yet, and hardly case is an illustration of the efficacy of the know where the rivers come from which float practice in bringing out and eradicating latent our navy. The very timber, and boards, and lisease, and repairing a broken constitution.

The number of patients at the establishment during the doctor's stay there the summer past still hunts and the moose runs wild. New was about five hundred; and such was the va- York has her wilderness within her own borriety of treatment adopted that no two patients ders; and though the sailors of Europe are fawere put upon the same course. The case of miliar with the soundings of her Hudson, and each one was thoroughly investigated by itself, Fulton long since invented the steamboat on its the symptoms, habits, and history of the patient waters, an Indian is still necessary to guide her carefully studied, and a written prescription put scientific men to its head-quarters in the Adiinto the hands of an attendant, whose business rondac country. it was to apply it. The prescription is mild or tled the shore? Let a man travel on foot along cies of the patient; generally mild at first, increasing in severity as the patient can bear it. Among the five hundred patients that our friend end is now, if he is swift enough to overtake it. witnessed, not one was injured, but the greater faithfully following the windings of every inlet part were materially benefitted.

affection of the nervous system, developing itself week, and a city's port once a month to cheer in neuralgia and other nervous symptoms. His him, and putting up at the light-houses, when sufferings from this cause have been, by turns, there are any, and tell me if it looks like a disintense, for years past. His case required the covered and settled country, and not rather, for severest kind of treatment. His regimen for the most part, like a desolate island, and Nothe day, as near as we can recollect, was :-1. man's Land. The wet sheet, at half past three in the morning, surmounted with a profusion of clothing, in which he was kept sweating freely, an hour or plored behind us. Though the railroad and the more. 2. A plunge head-foremost into a tempered bath of 72 degrees of Faranheit, followed by Maine, the Indian still looks out from her intea colder bath. 3. After the process of plung- rior mountains over all these to the sea. There ing, alternating, sitting, washing, pouring, &c., stands the city of Bangor, fifty miles up the for half or a quarter of an hour—a walk of four Penobscot, at the head of the navigation for vesto six miles, drinking a tumbler of water at sels of the largest class, the principal lumber every gushing fountain he passed, which were depot on this continent, with a population of numerous. 4. A very plain, though comforta- twelve thousand, like a star on the edge of night, ble breakfast, with an invigorated appetite of still hewing at the forests of which it is built,

Alternate resting, bathing, eating, and walk- finement of Europe, and sending its vessels to course. ing, filled up the day. The different applica- Spain, to England, and to the West Indies for tions were the sitz bath, and the upward, later- its groceries—and yet only a few axe-men have al, and falling douche. The first consisted of a gone "up river" into the howling wilderness current forced upward upon the body from the which feeds it. The bear and deer are still floor. The second was a lateral current, like found within its limits; and the moose as he that poured upon a sawmill wheel, in which the swims the Penobscot, is entangled amid its patient stands and receives its force, turning to shipping and taken by foreign sailors in its harit the different sides of his body, and sustaining himself in it by holding to a rope. The third railroad, are Orono and the Indian Island, the was a current poured upon him from twenty feet above his head, the force of which, if it happens to fall upon the soft flesh, is sufficient to produce bruises and lameness. This was, in is virtually unmapped and unexplored, and there Dr. Stowe's case, the last expedient to bring out still waves the virgin forest of the New World. the latent cause of his malady, the lateral douche having failed to do it. The experiment was

The effect of it was salivation, from the development of calomel which had been lurking Pleasures shared with others are increased by for thirteen years in his system. Then followed the partnership. A book is tenfold a book, a universal and painful eruption over his body, when read in the company of beloved friends, the sensation of which was like what would be by the ruddy fire, on the autumnul evening; produced by running needles under his skin, and when our intellectual pleasures are bathed and the pain of which kept him awake for many in domestic affection. An elegant writer, comwhole nights in succession. The discharges of mending the practice of reading aloud, says: the eruption were at first fetid, and afterwards without odor. The seat of his malady was now attractive—a main point in ethics—this stands reached, and, after weeks, he felt himself released from its power—a new man. A temporary attractive? What more rational? He would suspension of the application, while he went to Boston to meet the American Board, dried up his cruptions and brought on a return of his nervous symptoms, which required a renewal of the young men who scatter to clubs, and taverns, water treatment. After a few weeks more his physician pronounced his cure complete, and gave him a discharge. He now enjoys a degree of health, such as he has not for many years past. His advice to others is, first, not to get sick—not to impair their constitution by overburdening its powers, either in luxurious living, irregular believes. Which are a state of mutual repulsion, have no evening together over books or music. The master is at the frequented bar-room. The boys are at some public room or place of amusement. burdening its powers, either in luxurious living, The girls are abroad in full dress. The mother and, secondly, if they do break down, to use the cold water remedy. Its sanative effect in his own case and that of Mrs. Stowe, both of whom own case and that of Mrs. Stowe, both of whom have been restored by it, from a complete wreck as nature demands sleep. It is well even if this, at length, is not sought from home." of constitution to blooming health and vigor, is certainly a strong recommendation of the prac-

I know of but one way of fortifying my soul against gloomy presages and terrors of mind, and that is, by soonring to a care of publishing this Paper, do so solely for the benefit of our Church and the cause of Christ, without receiving any fee or reward whatever for their services. The and that is, by securing to myself the friendship and protection of that Being who disposes of events, and governs futurity. He sees at one events, and governs futurity. He sees at one view, the whole thread of my existence, not only \$2.00 per annum; if paid strictly in advance, 1.50 per annum; that part of it which I have already passed through, but that which runs forward into the Church, are authorised Agents, to whom payment may be Church, are authorised Agents, to whom payment may be depths of eternity. When I lay me down to sleep, I recommend myself to his care; when I 3. All Communications designed for publication, should awake, I give myself up to his direction.

Amidst all the evils that threaten me I will look up to him for help, and question not but he will avert them, or turn them to my advantage.

Though I know neither the time nor the manners of the death of the ner of the death that I am to die, I am not at all knows them both, and that he will not fail to which papers are to be sent, in such a manner that there can comfort and support me under them .- Addi- be no m

BACKWOODS OF MAINE

[From an article on the Backwoods of Maine, in the Union Magazine, written by Henry D. Thoreau, of Concord.]

What is most striking in the Maine wilderyou cannot expect otherwise. Habits of regu- ness, is the continuousness of the forest, with lar or systematic study will be formed, the want fewer open intervals or glades than you had of which has been the secret cause of many min- imagined. Except the few burnt lands, the naristerial failures. There, too, you will find instruction in the science of sermonising, and cor- high mountains, and the lakes and streams, the rect exposition of the Holy Scriptures—an im- forest is uninterrupted. It is even more grim portant guard against fanaticism and heresy. and wild than you had anticipated, a damp and All this you may hope to acquire aside from the intricate wilderness; in the spring everywhere mental and moral discipline, and the vast foun- wet and miry. The aspect of the country intain of knowledge gained only by close applica- deed, is universally stern and savage, excepting the distant views of the forest from the hills, Then, if you will be advised by a brother, let and the lake prospects, which are mild.

spirit of their work, who will welcome and bless and rapid streams, peopled with trout and various species of leucisci, with salmon, shad and Feb. 7th, the Spring term is to commence; pickerel, and other fishes; the forests resoundand should you find it impracticable to remain ing at rare intervals with the note of the chicadee, longer than till the ensuing annual Conferences the blue-jay and the woodpecker, the scream of of New England, let nothing but the providence the fish-hawk and the eagle, the laugh of the of God prevent your attendance. Should dif- loon, and the whistle of ducks along the solificulties oppose, you will show your fitness for tary streams; and at night, with the hooting of the holy office and moral greatness by surmount- owls and howling of wolves; and in summer, ing them, for the glory of God and the good of swarming with myriads of black flies and musquetos, more formidable than the wolves to the white man. Such is the home of the moose, the bear, the caribou, the wolf, the beaver, and the Indian. Who shall describe the inexpressible tenderness and immortal life of the grim forest, where Nature, though it be mid-winter, is ever in her Spring, where the moss-grown and decaying trees are not old, but seem to enjoy a perpetual youth; and blissful, innocent Nature, nati, called upon us, several months since, as he like a serene infant, is too happy to make a noise, was on his way to the water cure establishment except by a few tinkling, lisping birds and trick-

I am reminded by my journey how exceedingthe Republic has acquired a history world-wide, Dr. Stowe, at a late evening circle at his America it still unsettled and unexplored. Like the English in New Holland, we live only on shingles, of which our houses are made, grew but yesterday in a wilderness where the Indian

the coast, from the Passamaquoddy to the Sabine, or to the Rio Bravo, or to wherever the and of every cape, and stepping to the music of Dr. Stowe's complaint was a severe chronic the surf—with a desolate fishing-town once a

We have advanced by leaps to the Pacific, and telegraph have been established on the shores o already overflowing with the luxuries and rebor. Twelve miles in the rear, twelve miles of home of the Penobscot tribe, and thence commence the batteau and the canoe, and the military road; and, sixty miles above, the country

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Vol. XX.

THE PIL The "Pilgrim Still roll in the As they brea Still roll in the When the sea :

Still brood u And the rocks To stay its a But the snow-w When the he Like an angel's The " Pilgrim And the world's Go, stand on The earliest ray On that hallo

The mists that

And the evening Shines bright The Pilgrim Ex The hill, who Rejoiced as he In morning fla And the moon's On the hill sic Still lies where l But the Pilgrin

The Pilgrim spirit And it watches to With the holy s It watches the be And shall guar Till the waves of Shall foam and POLITY

Frequent changes not the itinerant system i removal of an unacce

While the free

objection to our

possible to avoid

to which it affects settled ministry is writers. Mr. Pun tled state of every toral office, for a fe ly introduced irreg our denomination upon many others. connection is now ing that it will be often made that th by either party-th ing the other thre cases a settlement ber of years-five The system of rot oughly introduced pastors have becom riders."-Page 27 tors" remarks: " the fact is most m lation has, within a ingly and extensive the present with fo were "settled for tion and revolution in rapid succession. come the order of June 12th, 1841. changes of pastors

changes of candic there will be a prett the whole, changes them as with us. Now we regard our system that it s it takes place regu Change is a part of ruption of it. Oth permanent union b and pastors, and th disastrous contingen vide as well as they With those church system, it is, in man

cult to get rid of a r ble as to secure one fortunate pastor take sired, and vacates l ther warning. Some his part is sufficient sensitive. Sometime ed for, and yielded not always convenie expressed wishes of th are often involved in a not willing to make the to the contract. And develope new beauti the pastor has been s the prevailing custo departure of which ed by a writer in the church buys off the in relation, and the righ

deemed an adequate

The following, acco he order of Congres dismission: "If a cl moval of a pastor des would be, for the dear members of the church frankly with him, sta suggest to him the ex mission from the chur decline so to do, they call a meeting of the conferring together, judged expedient, in The pastor would, of from such a meeting, communication to make would retire after havi orm, and stated the The church being thus proceed to discuss the agreed in opinion, the nittee to lay before the wishing a dissolution of and request him to uni council to consider the premises. Should he mutual council, the chu tled to the advice of a way would thus be pre

justment of the busin Congregational principl This must needs be for both the minister an

eedings be ever so re does not always relieve